

ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR



NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

JAN 3 1945

VOL. LXXXII—No. 19—WHOLE No. 3251
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., December 30, 1944

ONE YEAR SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00
ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVILIANS .. 6.00
SINGLE COPIES 20

The War Program

NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
By VICE ADM. ROSS T. McINTIRE
Surgeon General, U. S. Navy

THE results of the Navy Medical Department's offensive designed to keep men fit for action stand out in sharp relief as we enter the fourth year of the war. In the Pacific, tropical diseases and fungus infections are still to be reckoned with but the days are over when the odds were heavy that a man would be knocked out by illness rather than enemy bullets.

Malaria is under control. In Samoa, the mosquito cause of filariasis was identified and preventive measures instituted—solving the mystery of why filariasis began to attack American troops after more than forty years of apparent white immunity. It is not likely that this temporarily disabling disease will again be a serious factor in other Naval or Marine actions in the Pacific.

These and other health supportive measures are the responsibility of highly trained epidemiological teams who go in to action soon after landings are made by assault troops. Experience gained during 1944 by these teams, now numbering more than 100 and serving in Africa, South America, the South Pacific, Australia, Saipan, Guam and elsewhere will be put to good use in keeping men at their guns in future campaigns.

Difficulties encountered by the Medical Department in taking care of battle casualties in the Pacific are many but the low percentage of deaths of wounded set in the first two years of the war has been maintained. Casualty evacuation is complicated by the fact that a captured island may be more than a thousand miles from the nearest base hospital. But seriously wounded men were being moved out of Saipan by air and by hospital ship while the battle was still raging.

At Saipan, where we suffered the greatest number of casualties in any single action so far in the Pacific, aggressive sanitation measures made necessary by the impossibility of burying enemy dead until two or three days after the battle started had a higher priority than the construction of hospital facilities. And yet, within four days after the initial assault landings, a 1,000-bed hospital with 14 plywood operating rooms had been set up and within 48 hours thereafter was receiving patients.

During 25 days of the Saipan campaign less than one per cent died of the more than 11,000 casualties who were evacuated from the front lines and put on operating tables. Speedy evacuation is one of the factors responsible for this miraculous record. Another is prompt treatment which begins with the aid given to wounded men on the spot by hospital corpsmen accompanying the assault troops. The life-saving process is continued by the litter bearers or in the ambulance jeeps which carry the casualty to the nearest aid station and then right on through to a field hospital or to the evacuation transport, hospital ship or plane. Still another reason for our good record is now an old story—sulfa drugs to combat infection and blood plasma and

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Plans Officer Training For Navy Enlisted Men

That the Navy will resume its V-12 college training program 1 July with approximately 2,000 students selected from among enlisted men was announced this week. Only recently the Navy announced that the V-12 program would possibly be sharply cut in order that all available personnel be utilized for combat service.

Officials pointed out that the last class of V-12 college students numbered but 1,000 students. The fourth increment of the program was expected to be the last. However, with the program resumed the Navy missed but one increment of the program, officials said.

The Navy stated that it is imperative that only outstanding applicants who are fully qualified in all respects be recommended for such training by their commanding officers.

The Bureau of Personnel said in their directive regarding the mission of the V-12:

"The primary purpose of the program is to give prospective naval officers appropriate training at the college level in those fields of study most useful to the Navy in accordance with its needs. Length of training offered to each successful applicant will depend on (a) his previous college education, if any; (b) the type of specialized courses for which he is qualified and to which in the discretion of the Navy he is assigned; and (c) his continued demonstration of satisfactory scholarship and officerlike qualities."

Applicants for the 1945 course will be permitted to express a preference for the type of duty toward which they wish their training to point. As illustrations, the Bureau of Naval Personnel gave deck, engineering, and Supply Corps only.

Any student who falls below required officer standards educationally, physically, in conduct, or aptitude, will be returned to general duty as an enlisted man. A man dropped from training, except for disciplinary reasons, may have his rating changed to that previously held upon return to general service. However, he must be found qualified for the rating at that time.

Commanding officers were directed by the Bureau of Personnel to consider:

"Only applicants who (a) apply voluntarily for such training, (b) understand fully that an extended period of college academic training is involved, (c) meet all prescribed requirements, and (d) are considered to be definitely outstanding for training as officer candidates."

Requirements for this new V-12 class are generally the same as those for the previous ones. Enlisted men who have had more than two years of college cannot be recommended for this program. However, they are eligible for the officer training under the V-7 midshipmen program.

Officials told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that they expected there would be another course to start November of 1945. However, the plan is still under study.

Enlisted men applying for V-12 training must submit applications in accordance with the following prescribed form:

Activity
Date
From: (Full name, service number, rate, and branch of service).

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Pictured above is the insignia for the new rank of General of the Army and Admiral of the Navy. The three-eighth inch silver stars are much smaller than those worn by the four lower grades of flag and general officers and the entire cluster, shown actual size above, covers less space than the length of a paper clip.

The insignia will be worn in the customary position on the shoulders of blouses and the collars of shirts. War Department officials declared that "production of the insignia will be expedited."

Air Technical Service Command

At the close of its first three months of operation, the Air Technical Service Command, the consolidation of the AAF Materiel and Air Service Commands, is complete and operating smoothly in the production, development, engineering, supply, and maintenance of all Army Air Forces planes and equipment throughout the world. Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of the ATSC, said this week at ATSC headquarters, Wright Field, Ohio.

The merger of the two commands, intended to bring about a closely-knit tie of all the functions of supply for the AAF, and closer cooperation with industry, has resulted in saving of manpower in the combined staffs, and has put the entire supply system of the AAF under a single head.

Under this arrangement, the ATSC has complete control over all army aircraft from the time they are laid out on the drawing board to their delivery to tactical units. Working in the closest possible manner with industry, the ATSC supervises the experimental engineering, the production, and lets the contracts for the actual procurement. The planes are sped through modification centers under the jurisdiction of the ATSC, and finally delivered to AAF combat units.

In the combat theaters and in the United States, the problem of supply, spare parts, replacements, and the all-important job of maintenance is handled by the ATSC. Engine overhauls on tropical islands, servicing planes with gasoline in the desert, patching up flak-torn bombers in Europe, furnishing clothing, guns, emergency rescue equipment and nearly 450,000 other items used by the AAF, constitute the task of the Air Technical Service Command.

Billions of dollars appropriated by Congress for the Air Forces flow in large part through the Command to thousands of contractors and sub-contractors all

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Army Reveals Its Plans For Post-War Services

Details of the War Department's plans for the post-war Military Establishment began to emerge into a definite pattern during the past week.

Last week Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer, Special Planning Division, revealed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL (page 494, 23 Dec. issue) that the War Department was planning in terms of a Regular Army of approximately two or three hundred thousand men, a National Guard of about the same size, and an Organized Reserve of four to six hundred thousand men—all recruited from graduates of a compulsory military training program in which draftees would have status of trainees rather than regular soldiers and be without formal compulsion to serve after completion of the year of training. This week the War Department authorized disclosure of the views of its planners of the integration of a system of compulsory military training with a volunteer Regular Army.

War Department's Views

These views, while avoiding reference to numbers either of regulars or trainees, go farther than previous expressions by stating:

1. The National Guard will obtain its men from graduates of the year of training.
2. The Army wants no non-essentials in its training program, with the single exception of special training to bring illiterates up to fourth-grade educational level, a program now in effect for illiterate draftees.
3. In addition to procurement of Reserve officers through ROTC, correspondence courses and officer candidate schools will be opened to ex-trainees who do not attend college nor attend a college having an ROTC unit.

Congressional View Point

Amplifying the statement of General Palmer and the officially announced views of the War Department in a statement issued jointly by Chairman Woodrum of the House Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy and Representative Wadsworth, N. Y., principal creator and a member of that committee, author of the present draft act and sponsor of pending legislation for peacetime compulsory training.

The Woodrum-Wadsworth statement declares:

1. That the draftees should be trainees, not soldiers.
2. That trainees would have no obligation to serve after completion of the year of training unless called up as militia.
3. That training could be begun at any time between the ages of 17 to 20.
4. That graduates of the training program should be encouraged to enter the National Guard and the Naval Militia (Naval Reserve).
5. That the Army and Navy should be maintained as volunteer forces.
6. That large numbers of Reserve officers should be kept on extended active duty to administer the training

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Nazi Counteroffensive

Baltimore *Sun*—"It is glaringly obvious not only that we were caught off guard but that we were knocked off our balance and haven't yet recovered our equilibrium. There is no evading the fact that this counteroffensive was a brilliant military feat which has already taken a heavy toll of Allied lives and prisoners, not to mention materiel of war."

New York *Herald Tribune*—"The Germans, totally mobilized for total and absolute war, have shown reserves of power and ferocity beyond anything which our own people, still only half engaged in this desperate struggle, believed to be possible."

Boston *Christian Science Monitor*—"It seems highly improbable that the Allied command, with its great air superiority, has not known of some impending attack. From the initial success of the drive it seems possible that its strength was underestimated."

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*—"Undoubtedly the strategic reserves of the land army have also been drawn on for the great counter-push, for local reserves must have gone through the sausage-grinder of tactical defense."

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—"It isn't reassuring to read in dispatches from abroad even now the comment from American official sources that the current Nazi

attacks are 'not dangerous—yet,' or to find a pleasing theory advanced that von Rundstedt is 'throwing in all his resources' in a desperate gamble which, if lost, would mean curtains for the Nazi cause. It's time, here and abroad, for everybody to get down to cases."

Trenton *Times*—"It would be unwise to underestimate the significance of this attack and foolish to attach to it extreme importance."

New York *Times*—"The reversal on the Western Front is part of the fortunes of war, which must be taken into account in any contest. Unless all previous calculations regarding the relative strength of the Allies and Germany have been completely wrong, it might even result in an advantage for our side."

St. Louis *Star-Times*—"There need be no reflection on our commanders in this reverse, and there can be none on our fighting men."

Washington *Star*—"While not impossible, it is extremely unlikely that so capable a general as von Rundstedt is gambling everything he has on a single blow, with the likelihood of utter collapse of it fails. The safer assumption is that he is acting on what military experts call a 'calculated risk,' which implies that he has a strategic alternative even though his plan miscarries."

Jacksonville *Journal*—"Our enemy is tough and smart—perhaps smarter than at any time since we

began fighting him."

Milwaukee *Journal*—"The counterattack can also be taken as further evidence that the Germans are capable of a far more effective defense of their own borders than was expected a few months ago."

Youngstown *Vindicator*—"The attack shows that the Germans are stronger than most people had thought. Instead of being on the verge of breaking under General Eisenhower's winter offensive, they still have the resources and the spirit for an offensive which gains more ground in a day near Aachen than the Allies had been able to take in weeks."

Washington *Post*—"There can be no doubt that it came as a shock to learn that far from being exhausted, as had been assumed, Germany's manpower reserves were still sufficient to enable Field Marshal von Rundstedt to launch so powerful a drive. The general assumption has been that the Germans were outnumbered, as well as outgunned and outclassed in the air, on all sections of the Western Front."

New York *Sun*—"It is obvious that Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt is staking much, perhaps everything he possesses, on this blow. General Eisenhower is not minimizing this effort of the enemy, but he is viewing it with the same confidence General Foch displayed in similar circumstances twenty-six years ago."

Reserve Midshipmen Training

Modified qualifications for assignment to the V-7 midshipmen training which waive minor non-organic physical disabilities and lower the age limit from 20 to 19 were announced by the Bureau of Naval Personnel this week. Officials of the Bureau believe that these modifications will pave the way for many persons, previously unable to enter the program due to minor physical disabilities, to enter the officer training program.

Applicants who have been previously separated from any officer candidate training program, active or inactive, in any branch of the armed forces must complete a minimum of six months sea duty before they are eligible for consideration for further officer training and for transfer to class V-7. Aviation cadets dropped from training by reason of flight failure only, may be considered for the midshipmen training program without completion of the six months sea duty.

It has been directed by the Bureau that commanding officers forward only applications of candidates who appear to be qualified in all respects for training as naval officers. In accordance with provisions and officers' qualifications. It was pointed out that the fact an applicant meets minimum requirements for the program does not insure his selection for officer training.

As in the old requirements for V-7, personnel to be accepted must not have reached the age of 30 upon the date of their application. Selected candidates are ordered to Navy Academic Refresher Units of V-7 for a period not to exceed 16 weeks, depending upon the individuals' needs, during which appropriate academic review courses including mathematics, physics and English are pursued.

Candidates will be retained in their present class and rating at the Academic Refresher Units of V-7, however upon reporting to the midshipmen's school, they will be transferred to the V-7 program as apprentice seamen. Upon successful completion of an indoctrination period of approximately 30 days, candidates will be appointed Reserve midshipmen (temporary) and continue in rating for a further period of three months.

"The number of officers required by the various branches of the naval organization will determine the number of officers trained under this modified program," an official stated. He pointed out that the "Navy has never been forced to turn down qualified men for the V-7 program due to quotas."

Promote 2 Navy Captains

Recess promotions to temporary rank of commodore have been given to two captains of the Navy, it was learned this week. Promoted were Capt. Stanley K. Michael and Capt. Henry A. Schade. Captain Michael is a naval aviator.

Ask Naval Shore Facilities

With the opening of the 79th Congress next week a bill will be introduced in the Senate and House at the request of the Navy Department to authorize an appropriation of \$1,515,623,000 for the construction of shore facilities for the Navy.

In a letter requesting the submission of the necessary legislation, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal told the Congress:

"The funds for which authorization is sought will, in part, further extend existing facilities believed necessary by the Navy Department to keep pace with the vastly expanded operation program. The various items for which authorization is sought by this proposed legislation, and the approximate amounts that it is estimated will be expended are as follows:

Shipbuilding, repair and laying-up facilities	\$230,222,000
Fleet training facilities, amphibious and operational	12,000,000
Aviation facilities	74,500,000
Storage facilities	10,950,000
Marine Corps housing and training	14,190,000
Ordnance facilities	65,500,000
Personnel training and housing facilities	40,022,000
Hospital facilities	28,519,000
Shore radio facilities	3,230,000
Naval Research Laboratory	225,000
Miscellaneous structures and facilities	41,265,000
Advance base construction, material and equipment	986,000,000

Adm. King's Anniversary

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, has been Commander of the Fleet for three years today.

Admiral King said at Secretary Forrestal's press conference this week that the war should be called the "War of Amphibious Operations." He said that he believes the record of the Navy for the past three years speaks for itself. He said: "I am confident that in the months to come it will continue to speak for itself." Admiral King became Chief of Naval Operations 30 Jan. 1941. When the jobs of Chief of Naval Operations and Commander of the Fleet were combined in March 1942, Admiral King was given the position which he has held since.

Sees Increased Jap Air

Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics said this week that he believed the enemy's air power in the Philippines will increase in intensity. But, he said, we "will still possess in our fighters, inherently designed for air combat, the best means of coping with the enemy air threat."

The aeronautics chief stated that the Navy's carrier-based fighters are developing multiple threat characteristics. "Although they have always been rugged

fighters, their versatility is such that they can be used as strafers, dive bombers and rocket launchers," Admiral Ramsey said. However, he pointed out that the efficiency which fighters are capable of attaining in the field of bombing is limited by other design considerations which place maximum emphasis upon speed, climb and maneuverability.

Admiral Ramsey said that there is evidence of a general improvement in the characteristics of Japanese aircraft recently encountered in the Philippine campaign by our naval air units. Every effort is being made, he said, to keep our planes superior to those manned by the Japanese.

U. S. Building New Tank

A new heavy tank, scheduled for early delivery from two plants, is expected to provide U. S. Armored Forces with its most powerful weapon with which to oppose German armor on the Western Front.

The Fisher and Chrysler plants soon will be turning out the new heavy weapon, H. G. Batcheller, vice-chairman of the War Production Board, has revealed.

Weight, armament and other specifications of the new fighting vehicle still remain under a War Department restricted classification. Officials state that it has not yet been used in combat.

Tank production, the WPB vice-chairman stated, which last spring had been reduced to 1,200 a month, is being stepped up to 2,000 a month. Running nine per cent ahead of schedule, output of the M-4 tank mounting the 105-mm howitzer was at the last report 45 per cent ahead of the September output. Production of the same tank mounting the 76-mm gun has gained but is below schedule. Increase in demand for the 105-mm howitzer model has been advanced as an explanation for the divergence.

Troops of the Second Armored Division have characterized the new German Royal Tiger tank the best tank in action today. The Royal Tiger is much heavier than our M-4, weighing somewhere between 60 and 70 tons. Heavy frontal armor seems to account for most of the additional weight.

A letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from a lieutenant colonel with forces on the Western Front, published in the issue of 16 Dec., cites as superior to ours the low silhouette, frontal glacis plate, track-locking device, vision slits, tracks, ammunition storage and armament of the German Tiger and Panther tanks.

Ordnance officials claim that the low silhouette, while desirable in that it is less visible, reduces the crew space. A more roomy interior, it was said, is considered an important factor in the efficiency of tank crews in action. It was claimed also that space was a factor in ammunition storage compartments.

Germany, using armor solely on European fronts while we have developed tanks for use in many theaters of war, has consequently developed a heavy weapon best suited to a familiar terrain.

The arrival of our new armor in combat will reveal with what efficient enemy devices have been adopted and what innovations our Ordnance experts have devised.

Engineering Duty Only

In response to an inquiry, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy has ruled that:

"If there should be no change in the law after the war, those officers who were designated for engineering duty only by direct action of Congress must retain that status indefinitely, while those who were designated by the Secretary of the Navy in exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by law and who desire restoration to their former status as line officers available for general service should submit application for such change of status for consideration by the Judge Advocate General and determination by the Secretary of the Navy."

"In the event that Congress does not enact legislation otherwise governing the status of officers of the line designated for engineering duty only prior to the date upon which the suspended Act will again become effective, any suspension of an officer's designation for engineering duty will only be abrogated by operation of law and the officer will revert to the status formerly occupied by him."

"It was held that the Secretary of the Navy may legally suspend the designation for 'Engineering Duty Only,' such suspension to remain effective so long as the Act of 23 June 1938 remains suspended."

Transfer Air Personnel Group

Headquarters of the Personnel Distribution Command of the Army Air Forces will be shifted from Atlantic City, N. J., to Louisville, Ky. Key personnel will arrive in Louisville in March and more than 800 officers and enlisted men will be transferred to the new location by 1 April.

The Personnel Distribution Command, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, comprises four redistribution stations, nine convalescent centers and two overseas replacement depots. Redistribution stations are at Atlantic City, N. J.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Santa Monica, Calif., and Santa Ana, Calif. Convalescent centers are at Bowman Field, Ky.; Richmond, Va.; Miami Beach, Fla.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Denver, Colo.; Spokane, Wash.; Santa Ana, Calif., and Fort Thomas, Ky. Overseas replacement depots are at Kearns, Utah, and Greensboro, N. C.

According to AAF officials, Louisville was selected due to its central location and the fact that it is within two hours' flying time of AAF headquarters in Washington, D. C.

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Okays Army's Hospitals

The Army's hospitals are in general adequate, competently staffed, and their patients well-fed and entertained, the House Military Affairs Committee reported to the House this week following inspection of 89 hospitals in 20 states.

At the same time the committee, which said that the surveys of its investigators had resulted in remedying faulty conditions at many installations, declared that it intended to give its attention "to hundreds of hospitals and complementary facilities not yet covered."

Most of the committee's criticism was directed at inadequate housing in the older hospitals and, at failure to use certain facilities to capacity or at all while other institutions were crowded.

The inspection, which was begun after Congressmen had protested the heat in the low-ceiling at Bolling Field, D. C., hospital, was undertaken, the report said, because "rumors of a disquieting nature had been current for some time that sick and wounded soldiers in many instances were being crowded into inadequate, crude, uncomfortable, makeshift, hospital buildings, often inadequately equipped and insufficiently staffed with doctors, nurses and attendants."

"Whatever may have been the situation prior to the committee's investigations," the report continued, "with few exceptions the results following the investigations have been decidedly reassuring."

The committee had high praise for the food served in hospitals, declaring: "In the matter of quality and quantity it compared more than favorably with that obtainable in outside hotels and restaurants in the neighborhood."

Kitchens were found to be clean and adequate on the whole, but some lack sufficient refrigerated space, the group said.

Among the specific shortcomings reported found at various hospitals by the committee were the following:

"Dates back to the Civil War period and is not fireproof; bedridden patients are on 2nd or 3d floors; in case of fire it would be necessary to remove them on litters. Requests for the installation of elevators had been denied."

"Smokestack of adjacent heating plant is so low that smoke and soot seep into and settle in the hospital building."

"One of the largest and most modern hospitals in the Midwest, activated only 2 years ago, was declared surplus and closed 1 Nov. 1944."

"Sterilizer in operating room was inadequate. One or two gastro-evacuators were needed. Operating table needed a fluid lift. Eye clinic was short of instruments. Kitchen needed more refrigeration, ventilation, and expansion. A modern ambulance had not been provided."

"This small hospital has 6 more ambulances than are needed."

"Rapid expansion has necessitated the use of numerous temporary buildings that should have been interconnected by sheltered passageways. Buildings show signs of wear and need paint. Fire-fighting equipment is inadequate. No air-conditioning of any kind in operating rooms; windows must be kept closed even in the hottest weather. It is difficult for surgeon and staff to operate under such conditions. Patients often become so 'dehydrated' as to require the administration of intravenous fluids in order to insure recovery."

"This hospital lies in the 70° thermal zone, which means that under War Department standards it is not entitled to air-conditioning notwithstanding the fact that a temperature of 100° is often experienced. The operating rooms are then described as unbearable. To make matters even worse, dust storms make it necessary to keep all windows closed tightly. A loudspeaker system costing only \$5,000 would bring music, lectures, and recordings to patients, also serve to call doctors and sound alarms, but it has not materialized because of low priority rating granted by the War Production Board."

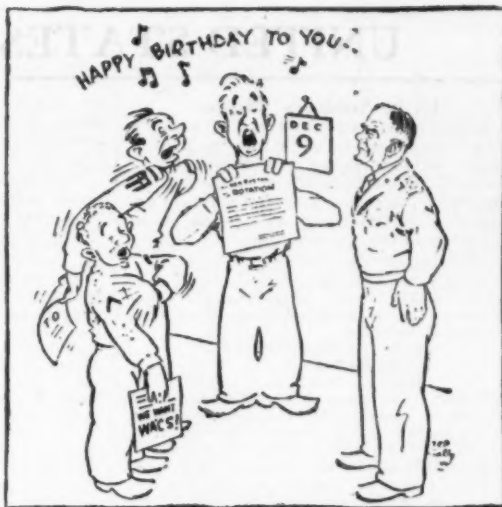
"Mess hall table serving both patients and civilians cafeteria-style is only 12 feet long and only half of it used for food. Four hundred persons are served during a single meal, a condition which often compels patients to stand in line 45 to 60 minutes. Many are in a weakened state and their consequent restlessness was obvious to the Committee investigator."

"Eggs served in one convalescent hospital were found to have been inspected 9 months previously. The Committee representative can attest to their odoriferousness when opened. Catsup was used to disguise their evil taste."

"A fully equipped, well-located station hospital with a bed capacity of 1495 was closed in December 1944 when the \$40,000,000 camp it served was inactivated."

"A ban on smoking has caused considerable complaint. Food served is also criticized. The

This cartoon, with the title, "Well Wishers Serenade Sultan on 59th Birthday", appeared in the 14 December issue of the "CBI Round-up". Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, USA, is commander in chief of United States Forces in the India-Burma Theater.



commanding officer promised a Committee representative that corrective measures would be taken in respect to both. WACs bearing the title of medical technician are not given the nurses' training they expected to get when they enlisted. They formerly were compelled to work 12 hours a day on what amounted to domestic maid service. Those who protested were sent overseas."

First Cavalry Division

The presentation 24 Dec. by Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert, commanding general of the X Corps, of the Silver Star to Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, First Cavalry Division Commander, for gallantry in action in the mountain campaign on Leyte, again calls attention to the record of that division in the Pacific. The Cavalry Division has fought through the war as a mechanized unit and as dismounted troops.

As the enemy troops in the western section of Leyte were cut up in a series of aggressive moves and the last Japanese supply port captured by an amphibious landing force, the First Cavalry stabbed westward toward the coast.

Previous to the Leyte landings the division had seen distinguished service in the Admiralty Islands. On 29 Feb. First Cavalry elements landed on Los Negros Island of the Admiralty group following an air and naval bombardment. On the first day the landing forces captured the Momote Airstrip. The first enemy counter-attack was repulsed 1 March. The following day saw more of the division arriving and by 9 March the remaining units of the division entered Seeadler Harbor aboard a convoy of LSTs.

The taking of the Admiralties and the severing of the supply line to Rabaul and Kavieng left some 50,000 enemy troops entirely cut off from further supplies.

Intelligence in Offensive

Asked at his press conference this week to comment on charges that Military Intelligence failed in detecting the concentration of German troops for their counter-offensive, the Secretary of War replied as follows:

"It is too early to pass judgment as to whether any person or group should be censured in connection with the German breakthrough on the Western Front. There is no doubt but that the Germans took advantage of every physical possibility in effecting a secret concentration against a portion of our lines—weather conditions, long periods of darkness which prevail at this time of year, the wooded terrain and excellent staff work—all would facilitate such a secret concentration."

Naval Officers Retirements

As the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL went to press, the President had not yet approved the Navy Department's recommendations for physical retirement of officers effective 1 Jan. A number of Navy and Marine Corps officers are scheduled to be placed on the retired list.

One officer of the Navy, Capt. Enoch G. Brian (MC), USN, will retire 1 Jan., having reached age 64 during this month.

Regular Navy Appointments

Rear Adm. Laurence T. DuBose, USN, head of the special board considering the commissioning of temporary and reserve officers in the Regular Navy, told the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL this week that the board is working to provide educational facilities to "put reserves who are appointed in the Regular service on the same par with Regulars by means of formal education after appointment."

Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, USN, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, recently told the JOURNAL that he hopes the training will be given to the officers after they transfer. "The reason we are anxious to get them appointed as soon as possible," he said, "is because we would like to start their training immediately."

"I want the Reserves to be in the proper frame of mind and to let them know they are making a fine contribution to the Navy," Admiral Denfeld said. Declaring many of these Reserve officers feel like stepchildren, Admiral Denfeld stated that this should not be the case "because some of our ablest officers are Reserves."

Admiral DuBose said that a few of the subcommittees of the board have reported their findings. However, he said the entire board is going over the reports from the committees and are making changes.

Records in combat and sea duty are expected to be the primary qualifications for commissioning in the Regular service. Educational requirements will not be very high, dependence being placed upon the training the officers will receive in the Regular Navy.

Admiral DuBose said that he and other members of the board have been interviewing dozens of Reserve officers each day to determine their feelings in the matter of Regular appointments. He said the board "welcomes anyone's opinion."

The Admiral said the board will lay out a broad outline of qualifications for transfer and for applicants. After changes have been made by the Secretary of the Navy and the Bureau of Personnel chiefs and final approval has been given the recommendations of the board, another board will be appointed by Secretary Forrestal to supervise the actual appointments.

Air Technical Service Command

(Continued from First Page)

over the nations.

Long before the war began, air force experts were working quietly, though often hampered by lack of funds, to conceive new ideas, to test, redesign, discard and revive hundreds of projects in an effort to insure the United States of general aircraft superiority among the nations of the world, General Knudsen said.

In addition to its basic mission of design, procurement, maintenance, and supply, the Air Technical Service Command is also responsible for contract settlement for the Army Air Forces. This involves renegotiation and termination of AAF war contracts, cutbacks in production, selling or salvaging excess or obsolete equipment and eventual reconversion to peacetime production of industries working for the AAF.

Five-Star Rank

Four Army and three Navy officers assumed new five-star rank this week.

Because of a provision of the act creating rank of Fleet Admiral and General of the Army which states that its holders shall rank among each other according to dates of appointment, the promotion orders for each of the seven officers were issued on separate consecutive days.

First promoted, following approval of the act on 14 Dec., was Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., who was appointed fleet admiral on 15 December.

Other appointments, with date appointed, follow:

General of the Army George C. Marshall, appointed 16 Dec.

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, appointed 17 Dec.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, appointed 18 Dec.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, appointed 19 Dec.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, appointed 20 Dec.

General of the Army Henry H. Arnold, appointed 21 Dec.

Appointment of Admiral Leahy as a Fleet Admiral had the unique consequence of removing him from the retired list, since the act states: "That the grade of Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy is hereby established on the active list of the line of the Regular Navy as the highest grade of the Navy. Appointments to said grade shall be made...from among line officers on the active list and retired line officers on active duty serving in the rank of admiral..."

Fleet Admiral Leahy therefore has the dual status of Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy and Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired. When he is relieved as Fleet Admiral, he will revert to Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired, and then will be eligible for nomination for advancement to Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired.

The General of the Army provisions of the law are differently worded, and do not appear to take General of the Army MacArthur from the retired list.

With promotion to the new grades, there remain two four-star generals on active duty in the Army—Mallin Craig, USA-Ret., and Joseph Stilwell.

In the Navy, there are five active list admirals—Ingersoll, Stark, Halsey, Ingram and Spruance—and 10 retired admirals on active duty.

To provide General MacArthur with his new insignia, aides contributed a collection of Filipino, Dutch, and Australian coins, which were hammered by a Filipino silversmith into the required size and shape.

Provision of cloth flags with the new rank design was an easier task, Admiral Nimitz already is flying his new pennant in the mid-Pacific.

Generals of the Army, in address, are still "General," just as is a brigadier general with a fifth as many stars. But in correspondence and in formal reference the longer title, "General of the Army," is to be used. The same etiquette is observed with respect to the Navy's top-rankers, who in addition to the constellation of five stars on shoulder straps and shirt collars, wear on the sleeves of their blues the broad stripe of the flag officer and four narrow stripes.

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Brig. Gen. J. McA. Palmer tells details on post-war Army size, training plans?

Subordination of Army Medical Department to Army Service, Ground and Air Force Commanders condemned by Rep. Bolton?

Text of order permitting beer on naval vessels?

Veterans' head suggests more nurses, fewer Wacs, Waves?

Identification cards for inactive Regular Army officers?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Future of Wasps

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, director of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots which were deactivated last week, following queries from members of the organization as to the possibility of now serving with one of the Allied nations has issued a circular letter in answer.

As pointed out in the letter, inquiry will be made at embassies and legations as to the feasibility of the plan should enough former members request such a course. The letter also pointed out that such service, if possible, would involve a fixed period of service and probably lower pay scales.

It is not generally thought that such a plan would be feasible or even acceptable by Allied nations.

Miss Cochran will remain in the War Department for some time completing WASP records and providing for the issuance of certificates and recognition pins to former members of the organization.

Awards To Medical Officers

The Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, has presented the Legion of Merit to Lt. Col. R. B. Sigafos, Deputy Director of Training, for the outstanding work done by him in training and equipping the medical units for the new Chinese First Army.

At the same ceremony, the Bronze Star was given to Capt. Ray F. Chesley, Military Training Division, for his services in Burma.

Assistant Marine Personnel
Chief Appointed

Brig. Gen. John T. Walker, USMC, has been appointed Assistant Director of Marine Corps Personnel, it was learned this week. The post is new.

General Walker was chief of staff for the 6th Marine Division prior to his new duty, which he assumed this week.

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UNITED STATES ARMY

U. S. Soldiers' Home

Information as to the conditions under which entry may be made into the United States Soldiers Home was compiled this week by the officials of the Home for the guidance of enlisted men and warrant officers in the Regular Army and those formerly in the Regular Army.

The data is as follows:

1. Applications for admission may be made in person at the office of the Board of Commissioners at the Soldiers' Home or by letter addressed as follows:

Board of Commissioners,
U. S. Soldiers' Home,
Washington 13, D. C.

2. Only those persons who have had some service as warrant officers or enlisted men in the Regular Army are eligible for admission to the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., under the following conditions:

(1) Those who have served honestly and faithfully twenty years or more (service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or as a commissioned officer cannot be counted).

(2) Those of less than twenty years service who are rendered incapable of earning their own livelihood by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the military service of the United States, in line of duty and not the result of their own misconduct.

(3) Those of less than twenty years service who have served during any war or military operations in which their lives were hazarded, or who have contributed, except through fines and forfeitures, to the support of the United States Soldiers' Home, and who, by reason of wounds, sickness, old age, or other disability incurred after enlistment or aggravated by military service, are unable to earn their own livelihood.

3. Without cost to members, they are provided with suitable accommodations in barracks; subsisted; afforded medical and dental attention and hospital care; and are furnished prescribed uniforms and all other necessary articles of clothing including overcoats, underwear, shirts, collars, hats and shoes, together with laundry and dry cleaning service.

4. Extra duty pay is authorized for members who perform clerical and other classes of labor. Three dollars (\$3.00) pocket money is paid to all permanent members on the last day of each month, provided they are present and are not receiving pensions, compensation, retired pay (either military or civil service) or extra duty pay for labor performed at the Home. In deserving cases financial aid is extended to those eligible for membership, the care of whose dependent relatives does not permit them to enter the Home.

5. Former soldiers admitted to or discharged from the Home, upon request to the Governor thereof, may avail themselves of railroad tickets at reduced rates covering travel (except in the New England states) to and from Washington, D. C.

Promote Army 2nd Lts.

Second lieutenants of the Army, including nurses and other female personnel, who have served 18 months in grade may be temporarily promoted to grade of first lieutenant, without regard to table of organization or allotment vacancies if they are qualified for and worthy of promotion, the War Department has ordered.

The order, incorporated in Change 1 to the Army's temporary promotion regulation, AR 605-12, is designed to give advancement to personnel who have been faithfully serving, but who, due to the nature of their assignments, are not eligible for promotion. It was pointed out by officials of the Adjutant General's Office that actually the duties of second and first lieutenants are interchangeable

in many cases, and the Medical Corps some time ago was authorized to place either first lieutenants or captains in billets calling for one or the other.

The change to paragraph 4d states:

(4) Any second lieutenant (including Army nurses, dietitians, and physical therapists) who has completed 18 months of service in that grade may be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant without regard to Table of Organization or allotment vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant, provided he is qualified for and worthy of promotion. In determining time in grade for this purpose, service outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska will be counted as time and a half. This authorization will not be used for the automatic promotion of all second lieutenants who have served 18 months in that grade, but will be reserved for those denied merited advancement solely because they are not assigned to positions established for higher grade.

(5) Any officer returned direct to the zone of interior from a status of missing in action, evading capture in enemy-controlled territory, internment, or prisoner of war may be promoted without regard to position vacancies, provided the officer's case presents unusually meritorious or exceptional circumstances justifying waiver of the normal requirements for promotion. Recommendations submitted under the provisions of this paragraph will contain a detailed history of the officer's service and will include a copy of his qualification card (WD AGO Form 66-1, 66-2, or 66-3).

Other changes to the regulation provide that officers recommended for promotion because of actual performance in combat shall not be promoted more than one grade at a time, and that recommendations for promotion originating in continental United States shall be forwarded to the Officers Branch, Promotion Section, Adjutant General's Office, instead of to the Adjutant General, as heretofore.

Paragraphs and subparagraphs modified by Change 1 are: 3c, 4d, 5a, 5c, 7d, 7f, 9b, 9c and 9d.

Tactics of Air Power

The strike by 7,000 Allied planes 24 Dec. against the advancing German counter-offensive, taking advantage of the first break in bad flying weather since the enemy's advance penetrated Allied lines, emphasizes the heights which coordination has reached in the tactical employment of air power.

Described as the greatest air blow of the war, full information may reveal that the sorties flown exceeded the 13,000 flown on D-Day.

As in the initial assaults of D-Day, the greatest asset of air power in the present operation was flexibility. Also of utmost importance was the presence of air headquarters in direct contact with the armies in the field. As has been learned in all our campaigns, from North Africa to the present, the two staffs, Ground and Air, must work together, preferably at the same headquarters.

In this operation, as in previous tactical missions, the task of the air forces was to isolate the enemy forces in the combat area from their distant sources of supply, to isolate the battlefield from local reinforcement, to break down signal communications and to provide close, direct support to ground troops.

The enemy air force lost at least 125 planes in trying to protect its ground forces and supply lines from aerial at-

tack. This brought their losses for two days to a total of 303 planes.

About 116 enemy tanks were disabled and nearly 800 motor vehicles were destroyed. The 8th Air Force massed 2,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators in a single formation. An escort of nearly 1,000 long-range Mustangs and Thunderbolts accompanied this greatest sky fleet of all time.

While a tactical air force usually consists of medium bombers, light bombers, fighters, fighter-bombers, reconnaissance aircraft and troop carriers, the forces used were in effect a tactical airforce regardless of their heavy bomber components in that it differed greatly from strategic operations carried out from great distances from targets.

The present system of coordination was an outgrowth of the lessons learned in the North African campaign, where we found the enemy able to mass their forces, particularly their air forces, with great facility. The lesson learned, that of great flexibility being the factor of utmost value in any air organization, has been the guide for our air power setup.

Earlier in the war there had been relatively little use of tactical air forces against counterattacks. The very nature of the present enemy offensive changes the aspect of the case considerably, and the results of the initial strike attest to the truth of the rule that flexibility of air power is at all times the most important goal to be achieved.

The Russian air force, actually tactical only, seldom attempting bombing missions over 75 miles from their own lines, is another example of applied tactical air power.

In the German approach to tactical air employment the assumption is that ground forces shall furnish their own protection against attack by aircraft. Hence the dependence upon anti-aircraft artillery which has been so marked in many operations.

JAG School Command Changes

Ann Arbor, Mich.—After serving as Commandant of The Judge Advocate General's School since its activation in February 1942, Col. Edward H. Young, J. A. G. D., has been transferred in order to accept an important overseas assignment in The Judge Advocate General's Department. Colonel Young also relinquishes command of all Army forces in Ann Arbor which he had held since June 1944 and will be succeeded in both commands by Lt. Col. Reginald C. Miller, J. A. G. D., formerly Assistant Commandant and Director of the Military Affairs Department of the school.

Under Colonel Young's leadership the school twice received commendations from Maj. Gen. William L. Weible, GSC, Director of Military Training, ASF, for the military atmosphere of the school and the manner in which the Commandant had organized the personnel, facilities and material available to him for effective instruction.

More than 70 per cent of the officers now on duty with The Judge Advocate General's Department were trained at the school and out of a total of 1,501, 888 attended officer training courses and 613 were commissioned second lieutenants upon completing officer candidate courses. In addition, over 450 officers have attended monthly courses in Contracts and Readjustment.

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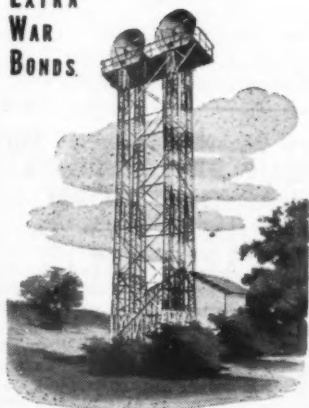
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Naval Losses

U. S. Naval losses as announced in Naval Communiques 1-561 and in Navy Department press releases, up to 22 Dec.:

	Sunk	Overdue and Pre-vent Capture	Destroyed
Battleship	1	0	0
Aircraft Carrier	9	0	0
Heavy Cruiser	5	1	0
Light Cruiser	3	0	0
Destroyer	44	4	1
Destroyer Escort	7	0	0
Submarine	4	27	2
Miscellaneous	115	6	7
	188	38	10

Compulsory Military Training

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal has written the following letter to Ernest Barlow, Chairman, The Women's National Committee for Universal Military Training of Young Men, under date of 21 Dec. 1944:

"I am writing this to tell you that your committee's efforts with regard to universal military training are welcome and appreciated. It is good to have this reassurance that many American wives and mothers see clearly what the times require.

"For my part I hope that discussion of universal military training will keep focused on the fact that the weapons of modern warfare can be operated only by trained men. A novice is helpless and vulnerable. In the past we have always had time to raise and train our armed forces. Modern science has abolished that period of grace.

"Universal military training no more means that we are looking for war than getting vaccinated means a man is looking for smallpox, or taking out auto insurance means he expects his car to burn.

"In a period of flying projectiles-traveling faster than sound, war can come overnight. But we cannot train an aerial gunner overnight. Only a skilled, trained radarman can operate radar. The problem is as simple and as insistent as that. This is a circumstance of modern life—a stage of technology. Since attack can now be almost instantaneous, we can guarantee our survival only if we have a defense capable of the same speed.

"Therefore, if we should ever again be plunged in war, I am sure that we would all prefer that our sons should have had a year's training which would fit them to take up promptly the defense of their country. Universal military training would provide such preparedness. It is advocated by the Navy simply as a method of preparing citizens for the responsibility of defending their country."

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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps personnel have been announced by Headquarters:

Brig. Gen. John T. Walker, to Headquarters, from overseas.
Col. George C. Hamner, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Yorktown, Va.
Col. Curtis W. LeGette, to Earle, N. J., a modification of previous orders to Yorktown, Va.
Col. Galen M. Sturgis, from Camp Pendleton, Calif., to San Diego.
Col. James P. Risley, from San Diego, Calif., to Camp Pendleton, Calif.
Col. Raphael Griffin, to Camp Lejeune, N. C., a modification of previous orders to Charleston, S. C.

Col. Archie E. O'Neil, to Headquarters, a modification of previous orders to San Diego, Calif.

Col. Wallace O. Thompson, to Headquarters, from Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Col. Frank H. Wirsig, to West Coast, from overseas.

Col. William C. Hall, from Headquarters, to Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. Lewis J. Fields, to Headquarters, a modification of previous orders to Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Harry R. Van Lieu, from overseas, ordered home to be relieved from active duty.

Lt. Col. Francis T. Eagan, from overseas, to San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Max J. Volcansek, Jr., to West Coast, from duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Harvey B. Atkins, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Harold B. West, from Camp Pendleton, Calif., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Edward F. Howatt, to San Diego, Calif., from overseas.

Lt. Col. John D. Harshberger, to aviation duty at Eagle Mountain Lake, Texas, a modification of previous orders to Cherry Point, N. C.

Lt. Col. Barnette Robinson, from aviation duty at Congaree, S. C., to Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Lt. Col. Milton J. Green, from San Diego, Calif., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. Robert C. Walton, from Navy Department, to overseas.

Lt. Col. Benjamin S. Hargrave, Jr., from aviation duty at Jacksonville, Fla., to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Warren E. Sweetser, Jr., from aviation duty at Edenton, N. C., to overseas.

Lt. Col. Carlo A. Robetta, from Headquarters, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Edwin P. Pennebaker, Jr., to aviation duty on the West Coast from overseas.

Navy Travel Orders

Travel orders for patients and attendants of naval hospitals may now be issued by the medical officer in command of a hospital, under modified regulations, the Navy said this week. Under previous regulations such orders required prior approval of the Bureau of Personnel.

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Jap Losses From U. S. Subs

Navy Department Communiques and Press Releases to date have reported the following losses inflicted on Japanese shipping by United States submarines:

Combatant Ships			
	Sunk	Probably Sunk	Damaged
Battleships	0	0	1
Aircraft Carriers	1	2	2
Cruisers	14	2	6
Destroyers	44	5	6
Submarines	0	0	0
Tenders	3	1	1
Others	37	1	0
Totals	99	11	16

Non-Combatant Ships			
	Sunk	Probably Sunk	Damaged
Fleet Tankers	89	1	18
Transports	133	5	8
Cargo & Supply	575	17	71
Miscellaneous	38	3	6
Totals	835	26	103

Total Ships of all Types 934 37 119 1000

The above announcements cover the sinking of more than 3,500,000 tons of Japanese shipping by United States submarines.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from December 26 to 30, inclusive, include the following:

SAFE

*Comdr. F. E. Bakutis

DEAD

OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy

Ens. K. V. Long

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. Comdr. L. D. Coss Lt. (jg) J. K. Beechdel

*Lt. Comdr. E. W. Ens. A. W. Ackley

Blros Ens. S. G. Vogel, Jr.

Lt. H. H. Witmer Lt. J. F. Black, Jr.

*Lt. (jg) E. F. Horne Lt. (jg) W. F. Berauer

*Ens. C. W. Barton, Ens. W. H. Beatty

Jr.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

*1st Lt. H. L. Burge *2nd Lt. J. C. Varner

*2nd Lt. A. M. Barber *1st Lt. A. B. Vaughn

*2nd Lt. J. M. J. Bishop 1st Lt. R. C. Allison

op 2nd Lt. W. J. Foster

1st Lt. T. M. Schriver

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy

AMM C. F. Bovee CS C. H. Cabaniss

GM A. Chavarrias M W. C. Brightman

MM J. A. Marmon CTM G. C. Driscoll

SM A. J. C. Brown ACO A. W. Abram

AMS T. A. Carter AMM J. W. Davenport

MM U. W. Barber AR P. H. Sheehan

ACR T. J. Turner, Jr. CGM T. L. Alday

EM R. H. Brooks

U. S. Naval Reserve

GM E. O. Drager MMM J. V. Blunden

GM P. H. Carr CMM F. A. Steburg

EM T. S. Robertson EM G. S. Brodie

BM E. H. Dagger MM B. W. Deakin

AO G. C. Lowrey Rm A. L. Clayton

AR N. W. Schmidt MM E. L. Urbanski

P. Sgt. H. Krall

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. M. E. Kessler 1st Lt. J. D. Harvley

1st Lt. C. J. Falgout Jr.

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy

R. Adm. W. D. Sam- Lt. (jg) M. M. Casey,

ple Jr.

Lt. E. D. Runyan Lt. H. G. Box

Lt. (jg) J. J. Creamer Gn. A. R. Lemke

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. Com. H. Thorn- Lt. W. M. Brinton

quist Lt. (jg) R. V. B. Yent-

Lt. (jg) G. W. Cole- zer

man Lt. J. C. W. Dix

Ens. S. F. Czekala Lt. M. F. Green

Ens. E. P. Nixon Ens. P. H. Jones

Lt. (jg) E. W. Welch Lt. J. L. Marocchi

Lt. (jg) G. W. Spurlin Lt. (jg) E. M. Digardi

Lt. H. Mote Ens. P. F. Paulsen, Jr.

Lt. (jg) E. L. Dorr Lt. G. L. Bridge

Ens. J. O. Wofford Ens. H. S. Hilton

Ens. S. L. Roberts, Jr. Lt. (jg) R. M. Brown

Lt. (jg) R. C. Monroe Lt. (jg) J. W. Hoff-

Lt. M. S. Barrett man

Ens. R. E. Stratton Ens. J. D. Cochran

Lt. (jg) F. M. Archer Lt. (jg) K. E. Carlson

Ens. J. R. Lewis Ens. J. K. Wysham

Lt. E. V. Brewer, Jr. Lt. (jg) F. P. MacKay

Ens. A. M. A. Buck- Jr.

Ingham Lt. (jg) D. A. Bow-

Ens. H. A. Fach man

Lt. W. T. Chambers Lt. R. G. Barr, Jr.

U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. G. D. Gayle Maj. J. J. Gustafson

Lt. Col. J. R. Lanigan Capt. G. D. Webster

Maj. H. C. Parks Capt. E. P. Pope

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. A. L. Hunni- 2nd Lt. J. F. Rau, Jr.

cutt, Jr. 1st Lt. J. D. Swoyer,

1st Lt. A. R. Hayes, Jr.

1st Lt. J. E. Cashatt

2nd Lt. J. F. Shana- 1st Lt. J. E. Dobbins

han, Jr. 2nd Lt. A. L. Weller

2nd Lt. R. W. Rose- Maj. D. J. Robinson

brough, Jr. 1st Lt. J. J. McMas-

ters

WO H. J. Liberatore Capt. W. M. Anderson

Capt. G. J. Stadler 2nd Lt. T. C. Green

Capt. W. C. Eisen- 1st Lt. H. H. Bownes

hardt 1st Lt. J. B. Williams

1st Lt. J. H. Sbordone Capt. I. Schechter

1st Lt. G. R. Lopez 1st Lt. F. A. Stott

2nd Lt. F. A. Wolf 1st Lt. J. B. Sturgis,

2nd Lt. L. E. Deig Jr.

Capt. B. A. Reed 1st Lt. L. P. Vance

2nd Lt. I. M. Cleve- 1st Lt. J. E. Peters

land 1st Lt. H. E. Clagon

1st Lt. D. J. Schoetz Capt. M. Smith

2nd Lt. L. R. Ferrar- 1st Lt. E. B. Wheat

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MISSING

U. S. Navy

Lt. Com. J. W. Wil- Lt. (jg) R. T. Browne

lams M J. D. Buford, Jr.

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) M. W. Baker Lt. R. S. Boles

Lt. G. F. Boyle Lt. (jg) E. A. Bevis

Ens. E. F. Burke, Jr. Lt. E. M. Woodward

Ens. R. O. Burnham Ens. N. Jacobs

Lt. (jg) G. C. Davis, Lt. (jg) W. F. Wolf

Jr. Lt. (jg) J. A. Morton

Lt. R. H. Lind Lt. J. H. Bell

Lt. (jg) J. H. Brady Lt. (jg) J. L. Sloan,

Lt. H. E. Leslie Jr.

Lt. W. M. Knight Ens. K. W. Watkins

Lt. (jg) R. F. Brooks Lt. (jg) L. S. Conner

†Lt. (jg) B. W. Creel- Ens. R. L. Clary

man Lt. F. W. Beidelman,

Lt. J. P. Laxton Jr.

Lt. (jg) J. S. Le Lt. C. W. Bretland, Jr.

Clercq, III Lt. (jg) R. H. Clive

Lt. (jg) J. C. Ed- Lt. P. G. Unhoch

mondson Lt. J. B. Stahl

Lt. (jg) R. R. Snyder Ens. J. D. Anderson

Ens. T. F. Mizell Ens. L. L. Stewart

Lt. R. E. Bowen Lt. (jg) C. F. Norton

Ens. P. L. Kostyal Ens. J. I. Hawkins

Ens. C. A. Dorn Ens. B. R. Peeler

Ens. W. N. Ostlund Ens. W. Davis

Ens. T. P. Brooks, Jr. Ens. J. P. Richardson

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

†1st Lt. M. E. Kessler 1st Lt. J. D. Harvley,

1st Lt. C. J. Falgout Jr.

*Previously reported missing.

†Previously reported wounded.

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COMPLETE CLOTHES
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25 Sets or more.....\$1.60 per set
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by special delivery air mail.



"Dad says if we have any Dyanshine Liquid Shoe Polish to spare, send him some"

THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION OF DYANSHINE LIQUID SHOE POLISH IS NOW BEING SHIPPED TO OUR ARMED FORCES

49

History Repeats Itself

25 years ago men in the Army were introduced to Dyanshine Liquid Shoe Polish. And through all those years, many of those men have continued to use Dyanshine because they knew that it was kind to the leather as well as easy to use.

And today, new men in the armed forces are being introduced to an old standby. Dyanshine is still the best

for G. I. shoes that must pass inspection after hard-going in the field.

To quote one of the many men who write inquiring where to get Dyanshine Liquid Shoe Polish:

"I'll bet my clod-hoppers are shinier than 98% of all civilian shoes—I know they're the envy of the barracks."

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

Advertising Rates on Request
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

Published Every Saturday by the

Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest
Washington 9, D. C.

Representatives:

Ernest W. Mandeville
Room 1207, 32 Broadway, New York City
Whitehall 4-7245
Hil F. Best
131 W. Lafayette St., Detroit 26, Mich.
RA 7298; and
546 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, 11, Ill.
Sup 2141; and
Rm. 310 Citizens Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Ch. 4050

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1944

Wherever our Armies, our Ships, our Planes may be, to their personnel we send them our wishes for God's Blessings, Victory and a safe return Home in the coming new year.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

IN this critical hour on the Western Front, let us have faith in General Eisenhower and the Armies under his command. This is no time to cry about blunders and errors, to denounce the failure of American Intelligence, as did General March, Chief of Staff in World War I; to demand explanations of the lack of adequate forces in position to meet von Rundstedt's thrust, etc. Rather is this the time when the American people, all of the 130 millions of them, shall manifest supreme confidence in the power we possess and in the efficiency of its application. A massive machine such as the Germans organized naturally by its own momentum, drove through our lines at the inception of the attack. But be it noted that at first the weather prevented our superior air force from leaving the ground, and then the God of Battles gave us clearer skies when it was able to operate. Into function came the gallantry of our men, notably the units at Bastogne, St. Vith, Monschau, Echternach and other points. While these local activities were in progress, there was at Headquarters the intent minded General Staff evaluating every scrap of information that was being received, planning, and in accordance with General Eisenhower's decisions, transferring Armies, Divisions and Troops, and directing air operations, all with the single purpose of stemming and controlling the German tide, and in connection therewith arranging and ordering delivery of essential munitions and supplies. It is a terrible and monumental work that is being done, a work which necessitates the sacrifice of our youth in order that we at home may be safe. If those engaged in this battle which may be decisive, should feel that we are questioning their conduct, that we are berating them for acts of omission and commission that we know nothing about, their own high confidence may be weakened. Rather than doubting General Eisenhower or his Staff and the leaders of our Armies in the field, we should, we must, recall their past performance, their sensational breach of Hitler's European fortress, and their series of victories which brought them into the German homeland. They are meeting the desperate gamble of a desperate Nazi leader, and it is our business now to show that we are supremely confident of their ability to bring it to utter failure. The time for inquiry as to the alleged failure of Intelligence, why we did not do this or that, will come after the battle is over, and we may be sure that the sharpest critic of any blunder or error will be General Eisenhower and General Marshall and the Army commanders. Meanwhile, all of these leaders have faith in each other; so we are certain, has our country.

DURING the Seventy-eighth Congress the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has carried at the head of this column a list of the objectives toward which our editorial policy has been aimed. For the new Seventy-ninth Congress which meets in January, we wish to raise our sights to include more of the policies and aims essential for our defense and the welfare of the men and women in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. To help us make the Priority List all inclusive we are appealing to Service personnel, commissioned and enlisted, to send us their suggestions as to objectives toward which we should direct our editorial policy during the coming session. Thus we will be able to call to the attention of the legislators, who want to keep themselves informed on such matters, those things which will make America safe and will increase the efficiency of Service personnel. Victory, must of course, remain the prime objective, followed closely by the assurance that our post-war establishments for land, sea, and air shall be strong in thoroughly trained personnel and backed by an industry prepared at all times to manufacture the great quantities of munitions and supplies required for waging modern war. This is fundamental. The program should include the strengthening of the National guard and reserves, and concerning the immediate welfare of those in the Armed Forces. There should be a complete and positive system of rotation of personnel from the overseas theaters back to their homes, straightening out of pay inequalities, proper opportunities for commissions in the permanent post-war Services, better provisions for the future careers of enlisted men who accepted temporary war commissions, universal military service, and assured care for the dependents of the dead, the wounded and the discharged veterans, etc. Many of the pay and pension problems were straightened out in the bills which, supported by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, became laws during the past Congress. Yet much remains to be done. So write your suggestions to us now so that we may present an adequate program for Congressional consideration and action.

Service Humor

Probably Had Also

Taking advantage of the robot blitz over London to advertise his trade, an English barber put up the following sign: "I have had a close shave—how about you?"

—Exchange

Earth on Heaven

One of the best "GI in heaven" gags was being told by a mess officer recently. It seems that three men in uniform appeared at the Golden Gate. St. Peter opened the little window and peered out: "Who goes there?" demanded the good saint.

"I am Colonel Jones," said the first. "I was decorated twice for bravery under fire."

St. Peter eyed him coldly and motioned him aside.

"I am Capt. Smith," said the second man advancing. "I led a company into the Solomons." As the saint frowned the captain withdrew.

The last soldier walked toward the saint. "I am PFC Johnson," said the lowly one.

The chains rattled and the gates of heaven opened wide.

"Come in, come in," welcomed St. Peter. "We need KPs badly."

—Scott Field Broadcaster

Fighter, Not Writer

A West Virginia lad receiving his draft questionnaire, struggled with the long list of questions. He looked it over for a long time, scratching his head and sweating. Finally he gave up and returned the blank questionnaire to the draft board with this notation: "I'm ready when you is."

—Kodiak Cub

A military expert is a guy who tells you today what is going to happen tomorrow and who tells you tomorrow why it didn't happen today.

—Armored News

A first sergeant may not have many friends but he certainly can influence a lot of people.

—Sourdough Sentinel

Old Story—New Twist

Arnot: "Who was that lady I saw you out with last night?"

Sanders: "I wasn't out, I was just dozing."

—Pointer

Wife of First Sergeant after first taste of beer: "Why, that tastes just like the medicine my husband has been taking for the last 30 years."

—Wine Tips

And Isn't Paid For

A soldier parked an Army jeep in front of a parking meter, got out and started to walk down the street. A policeman saw him and called after him, "Hey, buddy, drop a nickel in that parking meter."

The soldier yelled back, "Put it in yourself, that jeep belongs as much to you as it does to me."

—Sibert News

Culprits Kindly Cooperate

Sign on the door of a busy Judge Advocate's Office in Ireland: "Court-martial docket completely jammed. Any soldier desirous of committing a violation of the Articles of War will please postpone said intention for at least ten days."

—Sibert News

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

W. B. D.—The Merritt Bill, H.R. 1566, permitting enlisted men to count prior Enlisted Reserve Corps service for pay purposes became law 7 Sept.

H.R.R.—Under present law you lost the right to collect enlistment allowance on 15 June 1942—three months after you were discharged from enlisted status to accept a commission. The War Department to date has opposed legislation which would permit Army enlisted men who become officers to retain their right to enlistment allowance when reenlisted after the war.

W.E.S.—The Army and Navy Journal has continued to urge that permanent promotion of Army enlisted men be continued during the war, as Regular Army officers' promotions are continued, or that plans be made now so that enlisted men will know that they will not have to step down several grades after the war. Editorials were printed on this matter in our 30 Sept. and 4 Nov. issues.

G.A.W.—The new honorable discharge emblem is to be worn on the uniforms of personnel not on active duty; not by personnel who have been discharged from one status to enter another, as an enlisted man discharged to accept a commission.

F.W.M.—If you were disabled in line of duty as an officer of the AUS, you probably would be certified to the Veterans' Administration for payment of retirement pay amounting to 75 per cent of your base and longevity pay, enlisted service included. You cannot count your enlisted and AUS service to take a retirement for 30 years' service, unless and until you should be released from active duty as an officer and be reenlisted. You would not be released as an officer solely for this purpose.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Cape Gloucester: Expansion of our general landing area is in progress against sharply increased opposition. Supported by artillery and air bombardment, a coordinated attack advanced our western perimeter to within a mile of the airdrome.

10 Years Ago

Col. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder entertained Friday evening at a dinner-dance at the Tacoma Country Club, invitations including friends from the fort, and Tacoma, and Seattle. Guests included Gen. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Col. and Mrs. Joseph K. Partello, and Col. and Mrs. Francis W. Clark and daughter. (Ft. Lewis news)

25 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. Russell R. Waesche, USCG, and Mrs. Waesche are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son born at Seattle, Wash., on 7 Dec., 1919.

50 Years Ago

Lt. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., on leave from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., until March next, is located at 700 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

80 Years Ago

General Sherman said: "My idea is that every young and middle-aged man ought to be proud, to fight for the integrity of his country,—all who can fight and won't fight ought to be killed or banished; and those who won't support those who do fight should be denationalized."

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WAR DEPT. & ARMY

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Under Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson.
Assistant Secretary of War—John J. McCloy.
Chief of Staff—General of the Army George C. Marshall.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. Thomas T. Handy.
Commanding General, Army Air Forces—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold.
Deputy Commander AAF, and Chief of Air Staff—Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles.
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces—Lt. Gen. Ben Lear.
Commanding General, Army Service Forces—Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell.
Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, ASF—Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer.

AREA COMMANDERS

Southwest Pacific—General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.
European—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.
Pacific Ocean Areas—Lt. Gen. R. C. Richardson, jr.
China—Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.
Burma-India—Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan.
Mediterranean—Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney (Deputy Allied Commander).
Middle East—Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Giles.

ARMY GROUP COMMANDERS

Sixth—Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers.
Twelfth—Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.
Fifteenth—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

ARMY COMMANDERS

First—Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges.
Second—Lt. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall.
Third—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr.
Fourth—Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas.
Fifth—Lt. Gen. Lucian F. Truscott, jr.
Sixth—Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger.
Seventh—Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.
Ninth—Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson.
First Allied Airborne—Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

ARMY CORPS

V—Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow.
VII—Maj. Gen. J. L. Collins.
VIII—Maj. Gen. Troy H. Middleton.
X—Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Sibert.
XII—Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy.
XV—Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip.
XIX—Maj. Gen. Raymond S. McClain.
XX—Maj. Gen. Walton H. Walker.
XXIV—Maj. Gen. John R. Hodges.

ARMY DIVISIONS

1st Inf.—Maj. Gen. Charles R. Huebner.
2nd Inf.—Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson.
3rd Inf.—Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel.
4th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Raymond O. Barton.
7th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold.
8th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Donald M. Stroh.
18th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Horace L. McBride.
24th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving.
28th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota.
29th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt.
35th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Paul W. Baade.
36th Inf.—Maj. Gen. John E. Dahlquist.
45th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Robert T. Frederick.
77th Inf.—Maj. Gen. A. D. Bruce.
79th Inf.—Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche.
83rd Inf.—Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon.
90th Inf.—Maj. Gen. James V. Van Fleet.
96th Inf.—Maj. Gen. James L. Bradley.
2nd Armored—Maj. Gen. Ernest M. Harmon.
3rd Armored—Maj. Gen. Leroy H. Watson.
4th Armored—Maj. Gen. John S. Wood.
5th Armored—Maj. Gen. Lunsford E. Oliver.
6th Armored—Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow.
1st Cav.—Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge.
82nd Airborne—Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway.
101st Airborne—Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.
Caribbean Defense Command and Panama Canal Dept.—Lt. Gen. George H. Brett.
Newfoundland Base Command—Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks.
Antilles Department—Maj. Gen. E. F. Harding.

AIR FORCES

Allied Air Forces in SW Pacific Area—Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney.
US Strategic Air Forces in Europe—Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.
Eastern Air Command—Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer.
Mediterranean Allied Air Forces—Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.
Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Area—Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon.
First—Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter.
Second—Maj. Gen. Uzal G. Ent.
Third—Maj. Gen. Westside T. Larson.
Fourth—Brig. Gen. James E. Parker.
Fifth—Maj. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.
Sixth—Brig. Gen. E. P. Sorensen.
Seventh—Brig. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, jr.
Eighth—Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle.
Ninth—Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.
Tenth—Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Commanding General, Eastern Air Command.
Eleventh—Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson.
Twelfth—Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon.
Thirteenth—Maj. Gen. St. Claire Streett.
Fourteenth—Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.
Nineteenth—Brig. Gen. O. P. Weyland, Tactical Air Command.
Twentieth—General of the Army Henry H. Arnold.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Published on suspension for duration of War)

Army Casualties

The War Department this week announced the names of 13,253 officers and enlisted men wounded in action.

In all these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Officers included in the lists are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA
Capt. D. L. Green Capt. J. C. Ledford
WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA
1st Lt. W. N. Christopher 1st Lt. P. J. Austin
2nd Lt. J. W. Flynn 1st Lt. J. C. Kirkland
Capt. E. B. Bailey 1st Lt. Edward Dunn
FO J. R. Baker 2nd Lt. H. W. Mosman
1st Lt. W. E. Latham 2nd Lt. E. V. Morin
2nd Lt. E. V. Morin 1st Lt. J. A. Borchardt
1st Lt. O. B. Rich 2nd Lt. A. V. Becker, jr.
2nd Lt. J. H. Bailey 1st Lt. E. A. Bohlke
Capt. C. W. Whaley 2nd Lt. F. S. Booth, jr.
2nd Lt. L. W. Armstrong 1st Lt. J. J. Cinquegrani
2nd Lt. I. B. Blumen-thal 2nd Lt. J. R. Fallon
1st Lt. O. G. Haffey 2nd Lt. J. P. Fennell
1st Lt. I. M. Zilka 1st Lt. F. B. Hoppin
2nd Lt. Richard Spencer 1st Lt. R. L. Moyer
2nd Lt. R. W. Morton, jr. 1st Lt. A. D. Pettichat
1st Lt. R. A. Bonner 2nd Lt. D. D. Collins
1st Lt. B. T. Baird 1st Lt. B. M. Duncan
2nd Lt. R. H. Cleaves 1st Lt. E. Merckx
1st Lt. W. O. Dwyer, jr. 1st Lt. E. Iosbaker
1st Lt. J. H. Murphy, jr. Maj. J. P. Mulcahy
1st Lt. R. T. Bjorgum 2nd Lt. J. W. Wertz, jr.
1st Lt. C. J. Grant, jr. 1st Lt. H. L. Klivett
2nd Lt. F. J. Steen 2nd Lt. J. E. Martin
Capt. C. E. DeBroeck 1st Lt. E. H. Schoenbeck
1st Lt. R. L. Kerr 1st Lt. H. M. Molony, jr.
1st Lt. H. H. Freeman 1st Lt. R. A. Danzi
2nd Lt. R. L. Kampe 1st Lt. C. C. Dean
Capt. C. E. La Chaussee 1st Lt. R. N. Jones
1st Lt. G. I. Eggleston, jr. 2nd Lt. H. C. Bower
1st Lt. B. J. Meier 2nd Lt. F. X. Morrissey
1st Lt. V. M. Morris 1st Lt. W. M. Binder
2nd Lt. R. H. Mulligan 2nd Lt. C. E. Branchfield
2nd Lt. S. C. McArthur 1st Lt. S. C. McArthur
2nd Lt. S. F. Nesha 2nd Lt. F. A. Spraker
Capt. G. F. Sampson 1st Lt. R. C. Jackson
2nd Lt. S. Stein 1st Lt. E. B. Bush
2nd Lt. J. G. Sutton 1st Lt. E. A. Jussely
1st Lt. W. H. Timmerman 1st Lt. G. H. Brown
1st Lt. J. J. Yatsko 1st Lt. S. E. Hendricks
Maj. A. K. Zakhy 2nd Lt. W. M. Noxon
2nd Lt. O. K. Colson, jr. 2nd Lt. G. W. Kelly
2nd Lt. S. P. Stworzyjanek 2nd Lt. S. P. Stworzyjanek
2nd Lt. S. H. Templeman, jr. 2nd Lt. A. E. Moya
2nd Lt. R. L. Templin 2nd Lt. J. H. Badgley
2nd Lt. W. E. Beavers 1st Lt. Max Becker
1st Lt. W. A. Gotter 2nd Lt. Irving Bell
1st Lt. W. H. Homeler 1st Lt. P. J. Candelana
1st Lt. W. E. Lowry 2nd Lt. M. J. Diduch
1st Lt. A. L. Merriam, jr. 1st Lt. L. R. Estes
1st Lt. Pete Watral 2nd Lt. R. D. Harper
1st Lt. P. U. Avritt 1st Lt. R. C. Laben
Capt. H. D. Miller 2nd Lt. M. Lundberg, jr.
Capt. G. T. Thompson 2nd Lt. R. J. MacDonald
2nd Lt. C. L. Johnson 1st Lt. A. J. Nasca
Capt. J. F. Larell 2nd Lt. J. M. Newton
1st Lt. D. W. Younger 1st Lt. F. K. Bee, jr.
2nd Lt. F. K. Bee, jr. 1st Lt. Henry Kahn
1st Lt. J. J. Lackner 2nd Lt. J. K. Blackburn
2nd Lt. R. F. McCormick 1st Lt. C. M. Stewart
FO N. A. Venson 1st Lt. Col. M. Diehl
1st Lt. S. Veselovec 1st Lt. M. F. Justad
1st Lt. T. G. Hill 2nd Lt. F. C. Galle
Capt. J. T. Johnson 1st Lt. W. J. Hanley, jr.
1st Lt. E. L. Reed 1st Lt. W. J. Innes
1st Lt. E. D. Taylor 2nd Lt. R. E. Konkol
2nd Lt. B. E. Nelson 1st Lt. R. D. Hardesty
2nd Lt. Lloyd Moore 1st Lt. O. McDaniels
2nd Lt. H. C. Summers 1st Lt. W. L. Ross
2nd Lt. R. D. Slate 2nd Lt. R. F. Anderson
1st Lt. R. M. Brown 1st Lt. W. H. Emmott
2nd Lt. J. K. Kunkle 2nd Lt. R. L. Blowers
Maj. W. L. Starnes, jr. 1st Lt. R. R. Cupell
2nd Lt. R. P. Eitner 1st Lt. G. B. Knupp
Capt. J. N. Hendel 2nd Lt. J. B. Leas
1st Lt. F. W. Jones, jr. 2nd Lt. C. R. Murphy, jr.
1st Lt. G. B. Petremont 2nd Lt. B. J. Podcasy
1st Lt. G. J. Racine 2nd Lt. C. T. Sent
1st Lt. J. I. Manning 1st Lt. J. W. Scott

1st Lt. T. D. Wall 1st Lt. W. J. Robert-son
1st Lt. R. Drury 1st Lt. W. E. Ivey
2nd Lt. W. M. Cravens 1st Lt. E. J. Kazarno-wics
2nd Lt. T. C. Huke 2nd Lt. F. Kulkosky
FO H. T. Mulder, jr. 2nd Lt. O. Leto, jr.
1st Lt. L. B. Russell 2nd Lt. W. F. Peters
1st Lt. J. R. Saunders 1st Lt. W. E. Pyne
Capt. L. J. Young 2nd Lt. J. W. Sarama
1st Lt. W. P. Blackwell 2nd Lt. S. H. Telenko
1st Lt. Orin Lande 2nd Lt. W. Allan, jr.
1st Lt. M. V. Love 1st Lt. G. H. Franklin
Capt. J. E. Lynch 1st Lt. G. H. Franklin
Capt. C. L. Martin 1st Lt. W. H. McIntyre, jr.
2nd Lt. G. E. Cox 2nd Lt. J. B. Westmoreland
1st Lt. A. L. Welskircher 2nd Lt. U. E. Oyler
2nd Lt. S. Wolfe 2nd Lt. N. B. Alaga
2nd Lt. P. D. Clucas 1st Lt. W. G. Howell
Capt. E. J. Martin 2nd Lt. I. R. Kareah
1st Lt. R. H. Schroeder 1st Lt. S. C. Meyer
1st Lt. J. I. Breen 2nd Lt. R. K. Rich
2nd Lt. L. E. Foster 2nd Lt. O. G. Sparks
2nd Lt. G. S. Harms 1st Lt. C. E. Crawford, jr.
1st Lt. D. E. H. Kierulff 2nd Lt. E. L. Mankin
2nd Lt. F. T. Kiesel 1st Lt. J. B. Morrison
1st Lt. R. E. Law 1st Lt. J. S. Roberts, jr.
2nd Lt. T. Mastoris 1st Lt. R. L. Anderson
2nd Lt. J. R. Meyer 2nd Lt. R. A. Ranger
1st Lt. M. H. Morley 2nd Lt. G. E. Scott
Maj. F. W. McKie 1st Lt. C. O. Hardman
2nd Lt. J. C. Vehue 1st Lt. W. B. Fries, jr.
1st Lt. H. J. Gut-teridge 2nd Lt. U. G. Hill
1st Lt. G. W. Presnell 2nd Lt. J. D. Leonard
1st Lt. R. J. Voss Ch. (Capt.) J. J. Walsh
1st Lt. L. E. Dunn 2nd Lt. R. W. Harris
1st Lt. W. C. Kennedy 1st Lt. P. C. Mills
2nd Lt. W. A. Swalm 2nd Lt. M. D. Carille
2nd Lt. J. H. Hanson 1st Lt. O. B. Parker
Capt. A. E. Burnier 1st Lt. G. J. Pillow, jr.
2nd Lt. S. S. Gorsky 1st Lt. R. A. Rolin
2nd Lt. W. B. Isaacs 2nd Lt. S. B. Coleman, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Colglaser 1st Lt. J. D. F. Evans
1st Lt. C. C. Frommelt 2nd Lt. R. A. Mitchell
1st Lt. G. A. Hallenbeck 2nd Lt. B. J. Galbreath
1st Lt. K. J. Irving 1st Lt. W. McGee
1st Lt. S. E. Shields 2nd Lt. R. E. Moran
1st Lt. L. A. Steinke 2nd Lt. K. T. Ose
2nd Lt. F. H. Divine 1st Lt. R. K. Sunderbruch
Capt. C. F. Frith 1st Lt. T. E. Bennett
1st Lt. J. M. Irvin 2nd Lt. C. S. Holtz
1st Lt. M. E. Cary 2nd Lt. P. A. Saltsman
1st Lt. E. E. Lemieux 1st Lt. N. J. Bernauer
1st Lt. N. B. Foy 2nd Lt. A. E. Carr, jr.
2nd Lt. C. L. Hare 2nd Lt. R. C. Cole
1st Lt. E. A. Moore 1st Lt. J. H. Fetzer, jr.
1st Lt. W. W. Muir, jr. 2nd Lt. G. D. Levy
1st Lt. D. G. Harrison 2nd Lt. V. H. Ballard
2nd Lt. E. F. Miller 2nd Lt. J. V. Elliott
1st Lt. W. N. Rusin 1st Lt. I. Michelman
1st Lt. R. G. Urquhart 1st Lt. M. Nollsh
1st Lt. J. H. Cawthra 1st Lt. L. R. Sutfin
FO J. P. Hackley 1st Lt. C. W. Gray
1st Lt. H. R. Smith 2nd Lt. J. J. Mackie
1st Lt. E. J. Albrewezenski 2nd Lt. S. P. McNeill
2nd Lt. J. O. Burger 1st Lt. C. G. Gavin, jr.
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1st Lt. W. W. Gerber 2nd Lt. J. K. Lindstrom
1st Lt. M. Levy 1st Lt. T. A. Rhodes, jr.
1st Lt. F. A. Mulroney 1st Lt. C. H. Birkett
1st Lt. L. J. Padian, jr. 1st Lt. J. Blau
1st Lt. D. Slobodian 1st Lt. R. J. Books
2nd Lt. A. S. Vadasy 1st Lt. A. Bobuck
1st Lt. M. A. Drago 1st Lt. D. C. Clayman
1st Lt. W. J. Broderick 1st Lt. W. E. Dooley
Lt. Col. J. R. Couch 2nd Lt. W. H. Mallett
1st Lt. N. E. Friedman 2nd Lt. J. A. Messina
2nd Lt. K. Greenberg 2nd Lt. E. G. Mishler
1st Lt. I. Kaplan 1st Lt. C. Johnson
2nd Lt. V. J. Liguori 2nd Lt. L. G. Emerick
1st Lt. H. J. Mondelli 2nd Lt. A. C. Reeves
2nd Lt. J. L. O'Dell 1st Lt. L. F. Harris
1st Lt. W. J. Unrath 1st Lt. D. M. Crooks
1st Lt. O. L. Staggs 1st Lt. R. L. Christy
1st Lt. M. W. Daur 1st Lt. C. W. Garnham
1st Lt. O. E. DeYoung 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.
2nd Lt. R. Faranda 2nd Lt. F. B. Carpen-ter
1st Lt. L. N. Hinton 1st Lt. R. P. Taylor
2nd Lt. W. A. Mack 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.
1st Lt. H. L. Minton 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.
1st Lt. C. E. Schade, jr. 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.
2nd Lt. J. H. Webben 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.
2nd Lt. F. B. Carpen-ter 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.
1st Lt. R. P. Taylor 1st Lt. G. H. Hill, jr.

(Continued on next page)

NAVY DEPT. & FLEET

Secretary of the Navy—James V. Forrestal.
Under Secretary of the Navy—Ralph A. Bard.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.
Deputy CNO and Deputy COMINCH and Commander, Western Sea Frontier—Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll.
Deputy CNO and Deputy COMINCH—Vice Adm. Richard S. Edwards.
Chief of Staff to COMINCH—Vice Adm. C. M. Cooke, jr.
Vice Chief of Naval Operations—Vice Adm. E. J. Horne.
Dep. Chief of Naval Operations (Air)—Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch.
Commandant of the Marine Corps—Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift.
Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard—Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche.

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Second Fleet, also COMINCH Atl. Fleet—Admiral Jonas Ingram.
Third Fleet—Admiral William F. Halsey, jr.
Fourth Fleet, also COMINCH So. At. Force—Vice Adm. William R. Monroe.
Fifth Fleet—Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.
Seventh Fleet, also Comdr. Sou. Pac. Force—Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid.
Eighth Fleet—Vice Adm. Henry K. Hewitt.
Ninth Fleet—Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher.
Tenth Fleet—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.
Twelfth Fleet, also Comdr. U. S. Naval Forces in Europe—Admiral Harold R. Stark.

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Comdr. North Pac. Area and Alaskan Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. Frank J. Fletcher.
Deputy Cincpac and Pacific Ocean Areas—Vice Adm. John H. Towers.
Comdr. Forward Area, Central Pacific—Vice Adm. John H. Hoover.
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Commander of Carrier Task Force, 3rd Fleet—Vice Adm. John S. McCain.
Comdr. Air Force, Atlantic—Vice Adm. P. R. L. Bellinger.
Comdr. Submarines, Pacific—Vice Adm. Charles A. Lockwood.
Comdr. So. Pac. Force and Area—Vice Adm. John H. Newton.
Comdr. Eastern Sea Frontier—Vice Adm. Herbert F. Leary.
Comdr. Hawaiian Sea Frontier and 14th Naval Dist.—Vice Adm. David W. Bagley.
Comdr. Task Forces, Pacific Fleet—Vice Adm. Willis A. Lee.
Comdr. Amphibious Forces, Pacific—Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner.
Comdr. Task Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher.
Comdr. Caribbean Sea Frontier and Commandant of 10th Naval District—Vice Adm. Robert C. Giffen.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Theodore B. Wilkins.
Comdr. U. S. Naval Forces, France—Vice Adm. Alan G. Kirk.
Comdr. Task Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Jesse B. Oldendorf.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey.
Comdr. Gulf Sea Frontier—Rear Adm. W. S. Anderson.
Comdr. Panama Sea Frontier—Rear Adm. H. F. Kingman.
Comdr. Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of 11th Naval District—Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson.
Comdr. of a Battleship Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. John F. Shafroth, jr.
Comdr. of Southwest Pacific Area and Comdr. of Panama Sea Frontier—Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman.
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Comdr. of an Amphibious Group, Pacific Fleet—Rear Adm. Ralph O. Davis.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Force—Rear Adm. Arthur D. Struble.
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Comdr. of an Amphibious Force, Pacific—Rear Adm. William F. Fechteler.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division, Pacific—Rear Adm. Arthur W. Radford.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Thomas L. Sprague.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Joseph J. Clark.
Comdr. of an Amphibious Group—Rear Adm. Jerauld Wright.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Felix B. Stump.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. C. A. F. Sprague.
Comdr. of a Carrier Division—Rear Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie.

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Deputy Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific—Maj. Gen. James L. Underhill.
Commanding General, Supply Section, FMF Pacific—Maj. Gen. Earl C. Long.
Commanding General, 3d Amphibious Corps—Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.
Commanding General, 5th Amphibious Corps—Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt.
Commanding General, Aircraft, FMF, Pacific—Maj. Gen. Francis P. Mulcahy.
Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific—Maj. Gen. Julian Smith.

Army Casualties

(Continued from preceding page)

Capt. S. Kind
Capt. M. P. McGrath
1st Lt. W. G. Miller
1st Lt. L. M. Pilch
2nd Lt. F. X. Purcell
2nd Lt. A. A. Ridge
1st Lt. J. Synowsky
2nd Lt. D. L. Cook
2nd Lt. J. W. McCallie
2nd Lt. W. T. Thistle
2nd Lt. W. F. Barrett
1st Lt. H. P. Brooks
Maj. W. R. Hirsch, Jr.
1st Lt. G. E. Mercer
2nd Lt. J. B. Lemberg
2nd Lt. M. P. Mahoney
Capt. A. R. Scroggins
1st Lt. J. L. Walker
1st Lt. J. D. Wheatley, Jr.
1st Lt. E. N. Gardner
2nd Lt. V. B. Ortega
1st Lt. L. R. Phillips
1st Lt. G. H. Mastman
1st Lt. P. Graves, Jr.
1st Lt. W. J. Jones
2nd Lt. W. B. Lindberg
FO H. B. Long
2nd Lt. W. C. Merchen
2nd Lt. W. E. Ray
1st Lt. W. P. Selke
1st Lt. G. J. Clasing
Capt. W. W. Pratt
1st Lt. M. Erens
2nd Lt. J. B. Hillock
2nd Lt. C. H. Jones, Jr.
Lt. Col. R. J. Moore
Capt. V. R. Sehart
2nd Lt. B. J. Steinko
1st Lt. L. F. Arnold
2nd Lt. D. W. Fairbanks
2nd Lt. E. J. Hughes
2nd Lt. F. S. Okusako
1st Lt. L. B. Pate
2nd Lt. P. S. Podulka
1st Lt. J. B. Sayler
2nd Lt. P. R. Subject
1st Lt. W. W. Fuik
2nd Lt. J. G. Schwartz, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. B. Wallace, Jr.
Capt. B. P. Lamb
2nd Lt. W. L. Rohner
1st Lt. O. W. Klema
1st Lt. L. D. Sanders
Capt. E. P. Steptoe
1st Lt. M. M. Mayeux
2nd Lt. J. T. Texada
Capt. R. E. Murphy
1st Lt. F. A. Benchley
1st Lt. D. M. Clarke
1st Lt. H. F. Hansen
2nd Lt. W. B. Norris
Capt. J. C. Dine
1st Lt. M. Richard-

1st Lt. R. O. Dunn
1st Lt. L. O. Isley
1st Lt. L. L. Toth
2nd Lt. R. A. Walenga
1st Lt. A. M. Westerman
1st Lt. I. B. Dregseth
2nd Lt. J. H. Hedren
2nd Lt. R. C. Pearson
1st Lt. T. M. Robinson
1st Lt. S. T. Jones
1st Lt. E. B. Baldwin
2nd Lt. R. M. Bryan
1st Lt. F. J. Nolan
2nd Lt. W. J. Weinischke
1st Lt. E. M. Johnson
Capt. C. J. Shaffer
1st Lt. G. W. Weissgerber
2nd Lt. J. C. Barrows
1st Lt. G. H. Gauthier
1st Lt. W. H. Kuhns
2nd Lt. W. P. Paul, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. J. Arrigo
1st Lt. A. H. Bowman
1st Lt. R. H. Brown
1st Lt. T. R. Cassano
1st Lt. F. J. Cleary
1st Lt. R. J. Cook
2nd Lt. J. H. Devine
2nd Lt. C. E. Ellis
Maj. H. A. Greer
1st Lt. I. M. Kent
1st Lt. G. M. Kitts
2nd Lt. L. M. Kryczko
1st Lt. F. E. Lambert
1st Lt. J. J. Leary, Jr.
2nd Lt. E. W. Pappas
2nd Lt. R. E. Lee
2nd Lt. C. Mauro
1st Lt. H. Ramer
2nd Lt. R. E. Rosen-trater
1st Lt. W. H. Shelton
Capt. R. A. Weeks
2nd Lt. F. C. Wyns
2nd Lt. T. R. Eller, Jr.
2nd Lt. C. H. Silver
1st Lt. L. M. Kirk
1st Lt. R. Bernhardt
2nd Lt. C. I. Delau
2nd Lt. J. S. Ems
2nd Lt. M. J. Glaser
2nd Lt. R. C. Himes
1st Lt. C. O. McPeck
1st Lt. W. Staelos
1st Lt. B. J. Bellele
1st Lt. W. P. Hurst
1st Lt. J. R. Morley
2nd Lt. C. T. Shumate
2nd Lt. J. L. Treadwell
1st Lt. W. R. Bouldin
2nd Lt. V. D'Imperio
1st Lt. R. A. Emery
2nd Lt. W. E. Marshall
2nd Lt. J. G. Maurer
2nd Lt. A. J. Orluk

1st Lt. G. W. Peguesse
1st Lt. C. P. Selin
1st Lt. R. Smith
1st Lt. J. J. Preneta
1st Lt. L. J. Romano
1st Lt. D. W. Sisco
2nd Lt. M. E. Dubose, Jr.
1st Lt. W. F. Pardue
1st Lt. H. I. King
2nd Lt. H. E. Gwinn
1st Lt. S. J. McAllister, Jr.
Capt. C. H. Norris
1st Lt. F. C. Porter
Maj. R. C. Barron
Maj. H. A. Clark, Jr.
2nd Lt. V. D. Evans
1st Lt. C. R. McClary
2nd Lt. V. L. Renfro

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Capt. M. A. Coker
1st Lt. J. P. Smith
1st Lt. B. Connolly
2nd Lt. W. J. Hoffmaster
1st Lt. J. H. Knox
2nd Lt. R. I. Plath
1st Lt. M. E. Purinton
2nd Lt. C. W. Ryder
1st Lt. T. W. Rathbun
2nd Lt. G. J. Weibing
2nd Lt. J. R. Bruno
1st Lt. K. E. Edmondson
1st Lt. G. E. Meadows
1st Lt. M. W. Meullier
2nd Lt. J. H. Sorrells, Jr.
2nd Lt. M. W. Becker
Maj. E. M. Fabert
2nd Lt. C. S. Fleming
1st Lt. W. T. Kavanagh
2nd Lt. R. E. Patten
1st Lt. S. Arnold
1st Lt. J. Glannaris
2nd Lt. W. T. Kettering, Jr.
2nd Lt. O. S. King
2nd Lt. I. G. Marks
2nd Lt. A. J. Rosycke
2nd Lt. V. P. Connors
1st Lt. G. O. Watkins
1st Lt. A. C. Hobbgood
1st Lt. D. G. Meyers
2nd Lt. R. J. McGeehe
1st Lt. J. Miclotto, III
1st Lt. J. A. Bick, Jr.
1st Lt. V. Garabedian
1st Lt. L. J. Hebel
2nd Lt. H. H. Jackson
2nd Lt. H. A. Jones
2nd Lt. R. W. A. Jubb
1st Lt. C. R. Pettitjohn
1st Lt. F. T. Merrill
1st Lt. M. C. Bunne
2nd Lt. J. P. Carmichael
2nd Lt. L. Baytel, Jr.
1st Lt. J. B. Gorman
2nd Lt. J. G. Kear-ton, Jr.
1st Lt. A. A. Koch
1st Lt. J. V. Melucci
2nd Lt. G. Staehle
1st Lt. R. M. Stoneham, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. O. Berman
2nd Lt. R. T. Hotarek
2nd Lt. J. C. Limberg
2nd Lt. J. J. Moynihan
1st Lt. J. J. Orenstein
2nd Lt. B. J. Swieen
2nd Lt. P. T. Valenti
1st Lt. J. G. B. Ellison
2nd Lt. D. D. Sturgeon, Jr.
1st Lt. C. H. Baehner, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. J. Friess, III
1st Lt. N. S. Kapp
1st Lt. W. C. Kloeb
1st Lt. M. Mengel
1st Lt. C. A. Payne
1st Lt. S. B. Aubrey
1st Lt. J. W. Farquhar
1st Lt. J. A. Farnsworth
2nd Lt. P. H. Miller
2nd Lt. W. A. Turner
2nd Lt. W. G. Newell
Maj. C. J. Derrick
Capt. J. P. Wall, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. P. Deupree
Capt. E. M. Flannery
1st Lt. A. J. Skowronek
1st Lt. M. A. Crisovan
1st Lt. J. A. Rosenfeld
1st Lt. T. C. Harris, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. R. Shute
1st Lt. F. L. Vrank
Capt. J. L. Wilk, Jr.
1st Lt. M. H. Powell
1st Lt. D. E. Rowlands
1st Lt. A. J. Ewald
1st Lt. E. M. Gearing
Capt. F. H. Jordan, Jr.
2nd Lt. B. E. Karnap
2nd Lt. R. B. Moss, Jr.
1st Lt. F. L. Harrison
1st Lt. J. L. Shanafelt
1st Lt. A. O. Bradshaw, Jr.
1st Lt. J. P. Ellis
1st Lt. L. P. Krueger
1st Lt. A. P. Smith, Jr.
1st Lt. D. U. Fields
2nd Lt. F. E. Casciato
2nd Lt. K. M. Christ-ley
2nd Lt. E. R. Edwards
2nd Lt. A. J. Krasman
1st Lt. J. S. May
2nd Lt. T. J. Schmidt
Capt. R. H. Stewart
2nd Lt. S. J. Stocker
2nd Lt. N. M. Vergot
2nd Lt. W. H. Brandenburg
1st Lt. M. L. Brooks
1st Lt. J. O. Gaultney
Capt. E. Alonso
2nd Lt. L. O. Gallaway, sr.
2nd Lt. J. H. Lama
1st Lt. J. H. McClelland
2nd Lt. T. D. Rennels
2nd Lt. C. H. Shepherd
2nd Lt. R. J. Douglas
2nd Lt. J. E. Klein
1st Lt. T. A. Johnson
1st Lt. P. H. Rivers
2nd Lt. R. B. Stansell, Jr.
Capt. W. Fischer
2nd Lt. T. V. Watson
2nd Lt. I. P. Macaulay, Jr.
1st Lt. I. L. Beavers
2nd Lt. R. L. Bullock
1st Lt. R. C. Ellis
1st Lt. C. C. Nahr-wold
2nd Lt. L. E. Dallman
2nd Lt. W. A. Ljung-dahl
1st Lt. J. A. Neely
2nd Lt. C. W. Wright
2nd Lt. W. L. Hunter
2nd Lt. R. R. Lee, Jr.
2nd Lt. J. J. Hallal
1st Lt. C. R. Niford
1st Lt. L. J. Baldwin-ski
2nd Lt. A. W. Delo
2nd Lt. J. H. Vander-ford
1st Lt. N. E. Brown
2nd Lt. L. A. Gaffney
1st Lt. B. J. Benton
1st Lt. L. V. Bonini
1st Lt. A. Cohen
2nd Lt. E. J. Ellers
2nd Lt. B. G. Gatsch
2nd Lt. J. H. Living-ston
2nd Lt. J. C. Maek
1st Lt. R. J. McMeek-an
1st Lt. J. G. Robinson
2nd Lt. A. J. Ure
2nd Lt. A. C. Vroom
Capt. E. A. Harling
1st Lt. J. W. Purdon
1st Lt. W. R. Masters
1st Lt. R. D. Johnson
1st Lt. D. B. Kooker
1st Lt. A. E. Johnson
Capt. T. L. Alexander, Jr.
Capt. C. G. Parkes
1st Lt. J. T. Mar-quand
1st Lt. J. W. Angell
1st Lt. G. C. Krueger
1st Lt. W. W. Jean
2nd Lt. F. G. Wood-yard
1st Lt. R. K. Johnson
1st Lt. W. F. Ekdahl
1st Lt. F. T. Cuffney
1st Lt. J. M. Ackley
1st Lt. R. A. Price
2nd Lt. F. W. Greene
2nd Lt. T. H. Plennett
2nd Lt. R. R. Woods
2nd Lt. R. W. Conover
1st Lt. J. Russell
1st Lt. W. H. Cothran
2nd Lt. P. B. Bell
1st Lt. J. J. Darragh

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1st Lt. J. A. Farnsworth
2nd Lt. P. H. Miller
2nd Lt. W. A. Turner
2nd Lt. W. G. Newell
Maj. C. J. Derrick
Capt. J. P. Wall, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. P. Deupree
Capt. E. M. Flannery
1st Lt. A. J. Skowronek
1st Lt. M. A. Crisovan
1st Lt. J. A. Rosenfeld
1st Lt. T. C. Harris, Jr.
1st Lt. W. W. Jean
2nd Lt. F. G. Wood-yard
1st Lt. R. K. Johnson
1st Lt. W. F. Ekdahl
1st Lt. F. T. Cuffney
1st Lt. J. M. Ackley
1st Lt. R. A. Price
2nd Lt. F. W. Greene
2nd Lt. T. H. Plennett
2nd Lt. R. R. Woods
2nd Lt. R. W. Conover
1st Lt. J. Russell
1st Lt. W. H. Cothran
2nd Lt. P. B. Bell
1st Lt. J. J. Darragh

2nd Lt. L. D. Hollo-way, Jr.
1st Lt. W. J. Sparks
1st Lt. E. W. Goss, Jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Heder
2nd Lt. D. B. Spencer

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel
E. C. Geyelin, AC
W. A. Colton, MC
M. E. Newton, AUS
Major to Lt. Colonel
D. B. Shilkin, Inf.
J. H. Thompson, AC
W. G. Knecht, SigC
F. F. Gitto, AC
A. G. Huppe, FA
F. C. Smith, AC
E. H. Coffey, AUS
J. Boettiger, GSC
H. H. Harris, FA
G. A. Leibert, Ch
D. B. Brainsin, OD
Teller Ammons, CMP
S. F. Russell, AUS
Captain to Major
Louis Levin, MC
C. G. Loosli, MC
L. E. Putze, OD
Bernard Jaffe, MC
J. H. Row, MAC
H. D. Daboll, CMP
M. D. Cutler, CE
B. A. Smith, III, AUS
J. P. Walsh, CAC
Arthur Lowery, AC
S. P. Verrel, MC
F. C. Mosher, AC
R. J. Goodhart, Inf.
J. F. Hayes, AC
E. C. Andersen, QMC
R. C. Taylor, CE
J. H. Crumb, AC
W. P. Taylor, OD
E. W. Durham, MC
T. R. Clark, CE
J. H. Biddy, CAC
P. W. Maximuke, DC
A. D. Holt, AUS
Guy Cooke, Jr., AC
J. D. Barnett, AC
J. E. O'Neill, Inf.
C. M. Hirst, Jr., CE
H. R. McLawhorn, Jr., CE
M. H. Hammerschlag, Inf.
J. H. Belser, AC
G. S. Goldman, MC
A. M. Warren, AC
Ravee Norris, sr., AUS
R. W. Scott, AUS
W. C. McCoy, MC
S. P. Dillon, AC
M. A. Sirbu, AC
C. R. Able, AC
H. S. Chandler, Jr., CWS
A. W. V. Henckeroth, CE
A. H. Greenleaf, AC
C. V. Koons, AC
T. R. Staton, MC
T. L. Ross, Jr., MC
W. H. Becker, DC
C. F. Rea, AC
Charles Markell, Jr., AC
J. J. Gaver, MC
J. McK. Ivie, MC
W. J. Caraway, AC
Norman Bierman, AC
N. C. Parker, OD
C. R. Green, MC
G. R. Jorgensen, AC
W. R. Stagg, CE
F. J. Elliott, MC
Lt. Col. to Colonel
B. R. Moran, JAGD
E. F. Ketcham, CE
Major to Lt. Colonel
G. L. DeCuir, AGD
J. H. Shaffer, MC
J. E. Baker, AUS
L. C. Freeman, Inf.
R. W. McCullough, MC
H. A. Patterson, AGD
Saul Ritchie, MC
C. M. Jones, IGD
G. A. Bixby, AC
E. H. Briscoe, AC
A. R. Browne, JAGD
C. F. Dugan, AC
Captain to Major
H. E. Archer, MAC
W. H. Hunt, Ch.
H. L. Shuttleworth, QMC
O. D. Burden, Jr., AC
N. I. Klimov, MC
Louis Hugel, MC
D. C. Coupe, OD
Imre Weltzner, MC
Edward Newhouse, AC
B. W. Rising, Jr., CWS
J. D. MacRae, MC
H. J. Egler, MAC
G. W. Mead, AC
G. F. Hoover, AC
A. S. Stevenson, MC
E. R. Dixon, DC
J. W. Connor, QMC
L. D. Farragut, MC
J. M. Strayhorn, MC
G. M. McDonald, OD
G. R. Bell, Ch.
W. C. Poole, CE
J. A. Mosebach, AC
E. K. Jackson, CE
D. A. Meyer, AC
E. L. Justice, MC
W. M. Cade, AC
H. T. Walthall, WAC
G. H. Sewell, QMC
G. M. Baccash, QMC
G. R. Hallam, FA
P. J. Gruber, AC
R. M. Hart, AUS
M. L. Serross, DC
J. T. Richardson, Jr., CAC
W. McN. Magness, AC
Joseph Griffith, SigC
H. I. Shahan, MC
Tobias Stein, MC
E. J. Moles, Jr., AC
H. McL. Williams, MC
G. S. Mason, MC
H. P. Lattuada, MC
R. O. Holden, CAC
G. W. V. Schalk, CE
Morris Amateau, MC
J. M. Bazemore, MC
H. H. Henry, MC
L. P. LeTourneau, CE
Bruce Howe, FA
W. E. Harris, AC
A. J. Fabricatore, MAC
R. E. Gillespie, CE
W. H. Adkins, AC
G. S. Bourne, MC
Howard Strating, AUS

U.S. War Round-up

BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON
(28 DEC.)

The situation on the Western Front continues critical. So far the Germans have been unable to expand the base of their salient, which is a vital requirement for the security of their present gains or for a deeper penetration. Further advances at the tip of the salient are relatively unimportant by comparison with the urgent German necessity for expanding the base. This they must soon endeavor to do, as time is now working against them.

The weather has favored us recently, and rather unexpectedly. The past few days have permitted our crushing air superiority to be directed against the enemy troops, tanks, trains, and communications. His marshalling yards are being blown to bits. Aside from the fighting spirit of our troops, no other factor in the present situation means so much to us as flying weather.

For the past two days the German gains have been negligible and their losses in men and armored vehicles heavy. On the Allied side, gains, some very important, have been made along both flanks of the salient. Meanwhile, our attacking forces are increasing in strength and organization. The enemy has committed almost all of his crack Panzer divisions to the battle.

There remains the possibility of diversionary attacks on General Devers' front, north

and south of Strasbourg, or against the 9th Army, or even possibly in a smaller way at some chosen point on our lines in Holland. But the enemy must renew his assault with a tremendous effort. He has no choice. Most of the cards are on the table.

I should like to emphasize one very important factor, undoubtedly one of the considerations the Germans had in mind in hazzarding this all-out effort. Since we entered the war, the enemy has exerted all his cleverness of propaganda to effect a cleavage in the British-American front of a free press, and he has been particularly vicious and ingenious in his efforts to effect a division between the Russians and ourselves in the coordination of our military enterprises. The Germans are utilizing their present offensive to further this effort, and it is most important to avoid falling into their trap. The attitude of our press and radio commentators and reporters has been rather remarkable for restraint and freedom from yielding to the temptation to make violent criticism following any reverse. The continued confidence displayed in the Allied arms and command is most reassuring. Those Allies deserve our complete support and our cheers for their successes, as well as our stern resolution in backing them through periods of storm and stress. War is not an easy game to play and you can't always win every battle, but I am confident that we are winning and that time will reveal that this German throw of the dice will have disastrous consequences for him.

Now, to be more specific, the news today from the western European front is distinctly favorable. Our troops on the southern flank of the indentation made by the German offensive have smashed forward to relieve our units which had been encircled in Bastogne. That narrows the German-controlled corridor at its center to 20 miles.

Elsewhere, at the extremes of the German drive, the enemy has not been able to punch forward. It is too early to predict what additional power he may be able to muster, but it is evident that our forces are beginning to hit back with increasing effectiveness. During this past week the Germans devoted a great part of their strength to exploiting the initial advantage which they secured at the outset of their offensive into Belgium and northern Luxembourg.

Using two Panzer armies and elements of the German Seventh Army, which guards the southern flank of the armored-led columns, the enemy has penetrated some 50 miles westward. He has concentrated particularly in the last few days in the area from Rochefort to Hottton. A German spearhead drove as far as Celles and the Ciney area, reaching a point four miles from the Meuse River, but our troops counterattacked and retook Celles.

On the southern flank of the German penetration, the enemy reached the area of St. Hubert and Libramont. Strong American units at Bastogne were by-passed and temporarily isolated. But those Americans dealt out more punishment than they received.

At St. Vith our men interposed an early barrier in the midst of the German onrush. It was withdrawn to the Vielsalm area and finally pulled back into our northern positions; but it served a useful purpose in slowing that section of the German drive. The American stone wall defense in the Monschau area has been particularly valuable because it probably prevented a primary advance by the Nazis upon the communication center of Liege. The German push was thereby channeled to the south.

Our troops in Bastogne near the southern side of the indentation gallantly resisted the artillery, tanks and infantry of the encircling enemy forces which were so anxious to get rid of this thorn in the side of their advance. A fleet of transport planes carried supplies to our beleaguered men. Withstanding enemy flak these low-flying planes dropped food, ammunition and medical supplies. Now our columns from the south have come to the relief.

All along this southern flank of the German penetration our pressure is growing. From Bastogne to Echternach we have pushed forward several miles, clearing the Germans from a number of villages, including Chaumont, Arsdorf and Eschdorf.

Already the German Army has taken some hard blows. It has suffered many casualties in this offensive. Just as an example, Germans taken prisoner in one small sector of the battle area told of two German Panzer Regiments in their area which suffered over 50 per cent casualties. In clearing a single enemy pocket near Lagelise our troops captured 38 tanks, both Panzer and Tiger, 70 half-track vehicles, 8 armored cars and 6 assault guns. One hundred fifty Germans were taken prisoner and 600 enemy dead lay nearby.

Altogether since Allied forces first landed in France, 800,000 Germans have been taken prisoner, including more than 13,000 in the period since the current Nazi offensive began.

In the type of heavy, bitter fighting which characterizes the present battles, we, too, are suffering severe casualties. Our admiration goes out to all our men in this area. Tales of heroism come from every sector — company cooks and clerks who have fought like tigers at the side of our riflemen; infantrymen who have stood up against tanks with bazookas;

(Continued on next page)

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U. S. War Round Up (Continued from preceding page)

men in lonely outposts who delayed and at times completely stopped the enemy because they would not fall back; men everywhere who stood up in the snow and mud and freezing cold to do what they knew was a difficult task but to do it with confidence in their comrades, their leaders and the future.

The skies cleared sufficiently for our air forces to get into action on a large scale against the enemy. The blows struck on Saturday and Sunday were especially heavy, but for five days now American and British fighters and bombers have been running up a heavy toll of enemy troops strafed and bombed, and enemy tanks, trucks, airplanes, railways and airfields destroyed or damaged. In the period from Saturday through Wednesday, 483 German planes were destroyed and 507 armored vehicles and 3177 motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

In Italy, Canadian troops of the Eighth Army occupied the village of Rossetta in the Adriatic sector and closed upon Alfonsine. North of Faenza enemy resistance east of the Naviglio Canal is virtually at an end. American troops of the Fifth Army who were caught in the heavy snowfalls of the mountains have had to fight off German attacks near Mount Belmonte. Fifth Army troops in the Serchio Valley have also been in action.

These Allied troops in Italy are playing an important role in tying up large numbers of German troops, wearing them out and helping to drain German supplies. The enemy supply lines in north Italy and in the Brenner Pass are constantly under our attack. Our heavy bombers from Italian bases are making daily attack in force upon German oil refineries and railway yards in Austria, Germany and Poland.

On the eastern front Russian troops have now entered the streets of Budapest. The city was encircled by Soviet forces at the culmination of the siege and the enemy garrison was cut off from outside connections.

Russian troops north of the city are on the main route to Austria, which lies less than 100 miles away. Another Soviet drive has driven into the northern edges of the Matra Mountains. In Czechoslovakia the Red Army has reached the Hron River defense line of the Germans.

In the war against Japan, our forces on the island of Leyte have administered to the Japanese Army one of their greatest defeats. General Yamashita's Army was literally carved up by the American units of General MacArthur's command. Advancing from the north and from the south, our troops first took possession of the Ormoc corridor, trapping some Japanese in the mountain area to the east, where our 11th Airborne Division is dealing with them.

Then our troops have cut up the enemy to the west in a series of aggressive moves. Elements of the 7th Division made an amphibious landing near Palompon and captured this last Japanese supply port. Troops of the 7th Division crossed Ormoc Bay to land at Puerto Bello. Further north the 32nd Division, the 1st Cavalry Division and the 24th Division stabbed westward toward the coast. Our casualties in this campaign total 2,030 killed, 8,443 wounded and 172 missing, or a total of 11,245. The enemy has lost 55,237 in counted dead alone. We have captured 507 Japanese. The Japanese drowned in sunken ships or killed on Leyte and not yet counted raise this total of enemy casualties by a great many thousands.

Our heavy land-based bombing planes are now able to hit effectively the enemy's airfields near Manila, thus following up the great spadework done by Navy carrier planes. These bombers with fighter support have been destroying enemy planes in the air and on the ground and have been damaging enemy fields and facilities at a rate with which the Japanese are not likely to cope. Great air battles have been fought and the ratio of Japanese losses runs very high—12 to 1 in two days of battle.

Our troops on Mindoro Island are well

established although it is possible that strong Japanese reaction may appear later. Our planes have already been operating from the airfield within our positions at Mindoro. These planes along with torpedo boats sank 3 destroyers and damaged a battleship and cruiser when an enemy task force ventured near.

The B-29's of the Twentieth Air Force have continued their attacks upon Japanese industry. Tokyo's industrial area was the day-light target last Tuesday of these bombers from Saipan.

In a month of operations, the Superfortresses have dropped more than 3,000,000 pounds of bombs on Honshu, Japan's principal island. Extensive damage has been dealt to enemy airplane plants at Tokyo and Nagoya. Japanese planes are still able to sting back. A raid upon Saipan Sunday night destroyed one of our planes on the ground and damaged others. Our heavy bombers in turn have been striking enemy air strips on Iwo Jima in the Volcanoes.

In China, Japanese ground forces which were pressed back from Kweichow into

Kwangsi Province have established positions around Hochih. They may gather strength either to sally forth again into the interior of China or to enlarge their coastal concentrations.

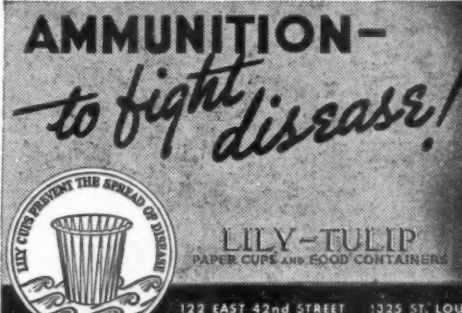
American planes of the 14th Air Force destroyed 38 Japanese planes on Tainan airfield in Shantung Province on 24 December. They also struck shipping at Hongkong harbor, sinking a large tanker and heavily damaging or sinking 5 other vessels. Another large tanker was sunk the same day in Formosa Strait.

Various Allied forces in Burma have pushed back the Japanese in some sectors of the front and have closely followed up Japanese withdrawals in other sectors. The enemy, however, withdraws only because he has been defeated previously or knows that compelling pressure is about to be applied.

From three directions Allied forces are

(Continued on next page)

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U. S. War Round Up
(Continued from preceding page)

pushing upon Mandalay. British 14th Army troops from the Chindwin Valley drove to Wundwin through jungles and over hills to make a junction with the British 36th Division which had been moving south on the railway. Now the southward drive follows both the railway and the Irrawaddy River.

Chinese troops are some 60 miles south of Bhamo, pushing Japanese rear guard opposition. The American Mars task force, the only American ground combat outfit on the north Burma front, is operating with the Chinese troops. This American unit walked almost 200 miles from the Myitkyna area and overcame a two-day enemy resistance at Tonkwa. An American artillery unit, especially trained for jungle fighting and using mules to transport its guns, is with the Mars force.

In the Arakan coastal sector of Burma, British columns have made advance, aided by guns of British destroyers.

American and British airmen have been giving constant support to ground operations, and our bombers have done heavy damage to Japanese supplies.

The United States Army casualties for all theaters as reported through 14 December are as follows: killed 102,961, wounded 319,935, missing 65,762, prisoners of war 50,165 — a total of 547,823.

The increase in casualties shown in these figures does not reflect the current German offensive in Belgium and Luxembourg; but it does reflect, among other activities, the period of our general offensive on all our Army

fronts on the borders of Germany in November.

By Secretary of the Navy Forrestal
(26 Dec.)

General MacArthur's announcement that the Leyte-Samar campaign was "closed except for minor mopping up" and had inflicted on the Japanese army perhaps the "greatest defeat" in its history should remove any skepticism about the success to date of our Naval campaign for the Philippine Islands.

Naval operations in support of land invasions can be evaluated by the answers to two questions. First, has the enemy been able to build up his forces to achieve his announced purpose of driving General MacArthur into the sea? The answer, of course, is "no." Second, are we able to build up our forces, consolidating our beachhead and mounting a further attack? In the Philippines the answer to this question is "yes."

Recently, a minor note of doubt has crept into public comments about the Navy's announced success in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea, from 23 to 25 October. Rumors have spread that the Navy sustained losses which have not been announced. These rumors are not true. All vessels lost in that battle have been announced. All planes lost in combat during that battle have been announced.

The officers and men who fought in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea achieved one of the great Naval victories of the war. This action will go down, along with the Battle of Midway and the Battles for Guadalcanal, as one of the great, shattering blows struck against Japanese sea power. The public should not be led, by false rumors of supposedly unannounced facts, to deprecate the achievement of the officers and men of the Third and Seventh Fleets in that action. The

Japanese fleet was indeed "beaten, routed, and broken."

It should be clearly understood, however, that naval action in support of the reoccupation of the Philippines did not begin and has not ended with this single battle from 23-25 October. The Second Battle of the Philippine Sea was the most decisive event in what is really a prolonged naval campaign in support of General MacArthur's land campaign in the Philippine Islands. This campaign began with our first raids, prior to General MacArthur's landings, on the island of Formosa on 11 Oct. It has continued since the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea with our carrier-based air cover over the Philippine Islands and with our landing on Mindoro. This campaign is still in progress.

Having driven the Japanese Fleet from the Philippine area, the United States Navy in the phases of the campaign since 25 Oct. has been pitted, not against enemy Navy forces primarily, but against enemy land-based air forces.

We have succeeded in this latter phase of the Naval campaign for the Philippines just as we succeeded in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. We sustained damage in this latter phase, when we were fighting primarily against Japanese land-based air power, just as we sustained damage in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea, when we were fighting the Japanese fleet.

The Navy has not announced the damage inflicted on its vessels during this second phase of the Philippine campaign. The reason that the Navy has not announced damage inflicted on its surface vessels during this period is the usual one of military security. We do not wish the Japanese to know what ships they have hit, nor to what extent vessels have been injured, nor how soon they may be back in action.

The Navy's necessary silence on damage inflicted during the second phase of the Philippine Naval campaign has left the field clear for the Japanese to make fantastic claims, perhaps fishing for information.

Perhaps the best way to assess the results of Japanese air attacks against our Fleets since the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea is to ask whether those attacks have disrupted our plans for future actions. They have not. The fall of Leyte and our landing on Mindoro are a concrete demonstration that they have not.

Another such demonstration is our carrier raids on Luzon. Our amphibious attack on Ormoc is another. Our troops' freedom from surface ship bombardment on Leyte and Mindoro is still another.

In spite of all the Japanese have been able to do, both with their Navy and with their land-based aircraft, we and not they are winning the campaign for the Philippines. We now dominate the waters around those islands and the air over them. In the ordered course of events, General MacArthur, beating down a tough Japanese Army, will liberate the Philippine Islands themselves.

U. S. COMMUNIQUE

Highlights from U. S. Communiques follow:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 561—22 Dec.—1. The USS Ward, a destroyer transport, and the USS Mahan, a destroyer, were recently lost off Leyte, Philippine Islands, having been sunk hit by enemy aerial torpedoes and later sunk by our own forces.

2. This action was reported in CinC S.W.P. A. Communiqué No. 975.

3. There was no loss of life of personnel on the USS Ward.

4. The next of kin of the casualties sustained on the USS Mahan have been informed.

No. 562, 27 Dec. — Pacific and Far East: United States submarines operating in Far Eastern waters have reported the sinking of one large Japanese aircraft carrier and 26 other Japanese vessels, including one converted light cruiser, one destroyer, two escort vessels and two destroyer transports—seven combatant vessels.

The vessels sunk were: 1 large aircraft carrier, 1 converted light cruiser, 1 destroyer, 2 escort vessels, 2 destroyer transports, 2 large transports, 10 medium cargo vessels, 3 small cargo vessels, 1 small transport, 2 medium cargo transports, and 2 medium tankers.

No. 563, 27 Dec. — 1. The destroyer USS Cooper was recently lost off Ormoc, Leyte, Philippine Islands, as the result of a night action against the enemy. This action was reported in CinC S.W.P.A. Communiqué No. 972.

2. The LSM-20 was also recently lost off Leyte, Philippine Islands, as the result of enemy action.

CINCPAC

No. 210, 21 Dec.—Airstrip installations in Iwo Jima in the Volcanos were bombed by Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, on 1 Dec. On the same date Avenger torpedo planes of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing bombed Yap in the Western Carolines.

No. 211, 23 Dec.—Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, bombed airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 20 and 21 Dec.

Marine Mitchell Bombers on 21 Dec. carried out rocket attacks on shipping around the Bonins and Volcanos.

Eleventh Army Air Force Liberators

bombed and strafed targets on Onnekotan in the Kuriles on 20 Dec. Our aircraft encountered meager antiaircraft fire. All returned safely.

No. 212, 24 Dec.—Liberators of the Strategic Air Force bombed the airstrip and plane dispersal areas on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 22 Dec. Other Strategic Air Force Liberators struck Woleai in the Western Carolines on 22 Dec.

No. 213, 25 Dec.—Ships of the United States Pacific Fleet bombarded the enemy base of Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on 23 Dec.

The attack was a joint operation with bombers and fighters of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, and bombers of the Twenty-First Bomber Command and Fleet Air Wing One.

Coastal defenses were shelled by our surface units, which encountered some enemy gunfire but suffered no damage. Our ships sank an enemy destroyer escort, a patrol craft and a medium size landing ship.

No. 214, 26 Dec.—Between 16 and 25 enemy planes attacked an airstrip on Saipan on the night of 24 Dec. Our fighters shot down three planes. Antiaircraft fire destroyed a fourth. One of our planes was destroyed on the ground and several others were damaged. Six men were injured.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 36, 21 Dec.—General H. H. Arnold in his capacity as Commanding General of the Twentieth Air Force, announced today at the War Department that a substantial force of B-29s from Major General Curtis E. LeMay's XX Bomber Command attacked the Manchuria Airplane Company at Mukden shortly before noon on 21 Dec.

The Superfortresses, using visual bombing methods, struck the target with good results. The weather was clear, but haze and smoke obscured part of the bombing results from the B-29 crews. The enemy's antiaircraft fire was meager, but air opposition was moderate to strong. Fifteen enemy planes were destroyed, seven probably destroyed and eleven others damaged. In this operation two B-29s were lost due to enemy action.

No. 37, 22 Dec.—Superfortresses of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's Twenty-first Bomber Command bombed a Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya, Japan, through an overcast 22 Dec., with unobserved results, preliminary reports received tonight at headquarters of the Twentieth Air Force reveal. Bombing was accomplished with precision instruments.

None of the B-29s was lost to enemy action on this, the third attack on Nagoya's industrial target by the Twenty-first Bomber Command. (Previous attacks were on 13 and 18 Dec.) Fighter opposition and anti-aircraft fire were both described as moderate. Crews of the Superfortresses accounted for five enemy fighters probably destroyed and four damaged.

No. 38, 24 Dec.—Heavy explosions on military installations were observed by B-29 crews of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's XXI Bomber Command during their second attack on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima 24 Dec. General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Twentieth Air Force, announced today at the War Department.

All Superfortresses of the medium force returned to their base at Saipan, 750 miles southeast of Iwo Jima.

Slight and inaccurate antiaircraft fire was encountered and fighter opposition was lacking, preliminary reports revealed.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

20 Dec.—Fighting continues in the area between Monachau and southern Luxembourg.

(Continued on next page)

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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from preceding page)

where the enemy has launched his attack. Despite poor flying conditions German armor and truck convoys in the Monschau Forest and in the Schleiden area were attacked by fighter-bombers yesterday. Farther east targets at Marmagen and Mustertel were hit.

21 Dec.—Another enemy drive, in the area of St. Vith, cut off some of our forces east of the town and enemy elements moved to within two miles of St. Vith and to the vicinity of Maspelt, five miles to the south. In the Echternach area the enemy penetration was made to Consdorf and Echternach itself was surrounded. The enemy force involved in the attack along the front included five to six armored divisions and eight or nine infantry divisions.

22 Dec.—Enemy armored elements have reached Habemont, eight miles west of Stavelot, and enemy parachutists were dropped a few miles to the southwest of Habemont.

Our forces have slowed down the enemy pincer movement directed at St. Vith, which is still in our hands.

The enemy drive west from Vlieden has penetrated to a point just east of Wiltz and a force operating about six miles farther north reached the vicinity of Clervaux.

23 Dec.—A large-scale thrust is being made by the enemy in the Wiltz-Bastogne area. Wiltz has been encircled and the enemy is pushing on after an action at the town. German armor continues its advance to cut roads north, south and east of Bastogne, while a portion of the force by-passed Bastogne and continued west.

24 Dec.—In the area northeast of Marche enemy forces have cut the road northeast of Hotton. The town of Hotton remains in our hands but there is considerable resistance south of the road between Hotton and Soy, three miles to the northeast. Farther south enemy forces have reached Morhet, six miles southwest of Bastogne.

25 Dec.—Very heavy enemy attacks directed to the northwest in the areas of Hotton and Marche have been successfully held. Enemy forward elements have moved westward, and tanks and troop carrying vehicles have been reported between Marche and Rochefort.

26 Dec.—Rochefort has been occupied by the enemy and enemy pressure has been increasing east of Hotton near Rochefort and near Marche. Bastogne still was held by our forces despite heavy pressure. The enemy has launched an attack with tanks and infantry near Marvie and after making gains southwest of Bastogne now holds Rosieres and Lib-

ramont.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, EUROPE

20 Dec.—All United States Eighth Air Force heavy bombers and fighters participating in Tuesday's attack on road and rail junctions opposite the United States First Army front in western Germany are safe.

23 Dec.—In attacks designed to disrupt the movement of German troops and material to sectors where the enemy offensive has reached into Belgium and Luxembourg, more than 400 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force bombed seven rail and road communication centers in western Germany Saturday.

24 Dec.—Supply lines and airdromes supporting the German counter-offensive were attacked Sunday by more than 2,000 heavy bombers of the United States, Eighth Air Force, escorted by more than 900 P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts of the same Command.

25 Dec.—Railroad bridges and road and rail junctions in the battle area were attacked today, 25 Dec., by more than 400 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the United States Eighth Air Force in support of our ground forces. More than 400 P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts of the same command escorted the bombers.

26 Dec.—Two railroad marshaling yards in the Coblenz area of Germany and bridges on rail lines between Coblenz and Bonn were attacked on 26 Dec. by approximately 150 B-24 Liberators and B-17 Flying Fortresses of the United States Eighth Air Force accompanied by more than 300 P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts of the same command.

ALLIED HQ. ON LEYTE

21 Dec.—Leyte: The Seventy-seventh Division, continuing its swift attack to the north, advanced four miles from Valencia and seized a road junction at Libongao, while at the same time the First Cavalry Division drove south from Lonoy three miles to seize Kananga, within a mile of the Seventy-seventh Division, thus completing destruction of the Yamashita Line. Our Air Force supported these ground operations.

Enormous quantities of supplies of all categories were captured. It is estimated that they would have been basically sufficient for six months.

The enemy abandoned 1,541 dead during the day. His cohesion now is completely broken and he is no longer capable of an integrated defense. The small remnants of his forces, divided into isolated groups, are able to resist temporarily only at independent points. Scattered elements are fleeing toward Palompon in an endeavor to reach the north-west coast of Leyte. The battle is rapidly

(Continued on next page)

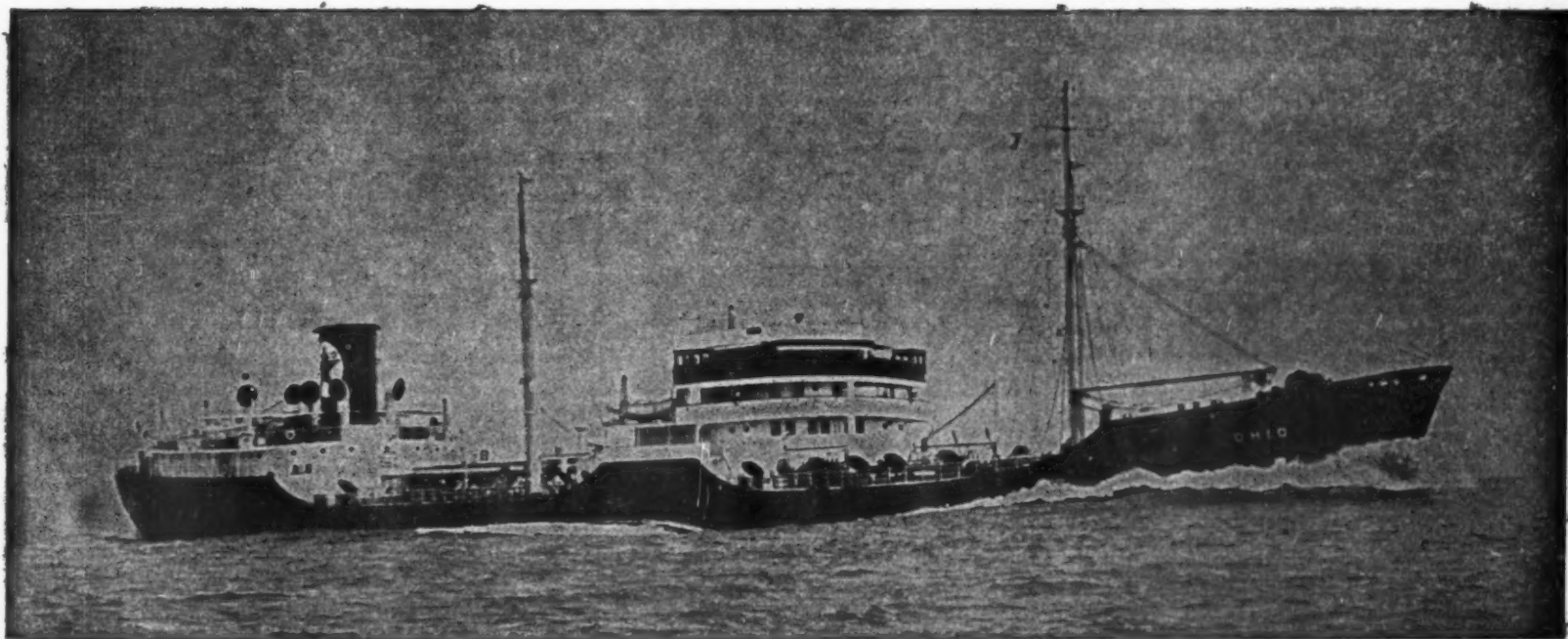


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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from preceding page)

drawing to an end.

22 Dec.—Leyte: The pincers along the Ormoc corridor from the north and south have now closed, the Tenth and Twenty-four Corps being in contact. An additional 2,082 abandoned enemy dead were counted during the day.

23 Dec.—Leyte: The Seventy-seventh Division is advancing west along the Palompon road and is now three miles beyond the Ormoc corridor. Palompon itself has been taken under our artillery fire.

24 Dec.—Leyte: Destruction of enemy troops trapped in the pockets of the Ormoc corridor and east thereof is now completed. The Eleventh Airborne Division, not previously announced but which has carried much of the heavy fighting of the campaign in the mountains southeast of the corridor, has entirely cleared its sector.

25 Dec.—Leyte: The Seventy-Seventh Division, pressing westward, is rapidly closing in on Palompon, last enemy stronghold on Leyte. Our fighters supported the advance with bombing and strafing. Enemy resistance is weak and sporadic. Great quantities of enemy material are being captured, including hundreds of vehicles, trucks, tanks, heavy and light artillery and thousands of tons of ammunition and construction equipment. Mopping-up of battle areas continued and 2,630 of the enemy were killed during the day and twenty-eight captured.

26 Dec.— The Leyte-Samar campaign can now be regarded as closed except for minor mopping up. Our losses were 2,623 killed, 8,422 wounded, 172 missing; total of 11,217.

The enemy's ground forces participating in the campaign have been practically annihilated. His loss was 113,221. Of this 54,338 were abandoned dead; 18,500 estimated dead, not yet collected and those buried by the enemy; 493 prisoners; 30,000 estimated troops sunk at sea in the ten convoys attempting reinforcement, and 9,800 naval ratings in the crews of the forty-one transports of 164,250 tons and twenty-seven warships sunk.

In air battles 2,748 enemy planes were destroyed in the Philippines from 20 Oct.—1, 515 by land-based aviation and antiaircraft defenses, and 1,233 by the Third Fleet carriers.

The completeness of this destruction has seldom been paralleled in the history of warfare. General Yamashita has sustained perhaps the greatest defeat in the military annals of the Japanese Army.

27 Dec.—Mindoro: Enemy air action was light and ineffective. Two enemy planes were shot down.

14TH AIR FORCE

28 Dec.—South China Area: In deck-level attacks bomb-carrying P-51's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force on 19 Dec. sank a large Japanese tanker and probably sank a destroyer and two large freighters at Hong Kong.

21 Dec.—Burma: Fighters bombed building areas and strafed and bombed road traffic near Wanting on 20 Dec. P-51's swept the roads from Lashio, southwest to Hsipaw, attacking traffic and destroying enemy warehouses.

23 Dec.—North China: P-51's on 31 Dec. attacked the Japanese airfield at Tientsin (Licheng), 150 miles south of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad. The mission was intercepted by from ten to twenty enemy fighters. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed.

23 Dec.—French Indo-China: P-51's on 22 Dec. bombed the barracks at Lucnam and B-25's hit bridges south of Langson. Following the rail line from Phuphulalongthong across the border, they destroyed two locomotives and thirty railroad cars. In the border area Pinglang, Lungchow and Nanning were bombed.

24 Dec.—Central China Area: P-51's of the Fourteenth Air Force hit ferry terminals at Wuchang and Hankow on the banks of the Yangtze River on 23 Dec. They strafed oil dumps, setting three on fire. The Wuchang airfield was strafed.

26 Dec.—North China: Ten northern-based P-51's of the American Fourteenth Air Force destroyed thirty-eight Japanese aircraft at Tientsin airfield in Shantung Province on 24 Dec. They flashed the news to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault as a Christmas message.

Regular Army Promotions

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 15 Dec. 1944.

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—William E. Shipp, Cav. No. 89. Vacancies—One. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Richard M. Levy, AGD, No. 101. Senior Lt. Colonel—Carl S. Doney, CAC, No. 90.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. colonel—George W. Marvin, CE, No. 151.

Last promotion to the grade of major—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 203.

Last promotion to the grade of captain—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 215.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Kenneth O. Due, QMC, No. 391.

Navy Production Record

In a year-end report on Naval production in 1944, the Navy Department this week revealed that as of 1 Jan. 1945 it will have 61,045 vessels on hand, of which 54,000 are landing craft and assault ships.

The text of the report follows:

Ships

In 1944, 39,971 new vessels were built for the Navy. Of these, 420 were combatant ships, 640 were patrol and mine craft, 630 were auxiliary, 37,724 were landing craft, and 557 were district craft. They aggregated 5,457,490 tons, and brought the Navy's present fleet tonnage to 11,707,000 tons. They brought the total number of combatant ships to 1,167, more than three times the number on hand when war started three years ago.

The ship completion record of the past four years is as follows:

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Combatants	33	141	568	420
Patrol and Mine Craft	167	743	1,106	640
Auxiliaries	53	184	303	630
Landing Craft	1,035	9,488	21,525	37,724
District Craft	261	786	677	557

Total

Expressed in tonnage, the record is as follows:

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Combatants	150,214	525,295	1,582,004	1,313,497
Patrol and Mine Craft	49,170	160,126	253,649	234,071
Auxiliaries	528,105	679,097	714,911	2,213,861
Landing Craft	7,790	230,386	793,531	1,519,894
District Craft	49,929	102,850	212,308	176,167

Total

Important in these statistics is the slightly decreased emphasis on combat and patrol craft, denoting a leveling off in the need for more warships and escort vessels, and the tremendous increase in landing craft, auxiliary attack ships and other supply vessels which have carried the Allied offensive to enemy shores, both in Europe and the Pacific.

By types of combatant ships the building record is as follows:

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Battleships	2	4	2	2
Aircraft Carriers	1	1	15	8
Aircraft Carriers, Escort	2	13	50	37
Battle Cruisers	0	0	0	2
Heavy Cruisers	0	0	4	2
Light Cruisers	1	8	7	11
Destroyers	16	61	128	84
Destroyer Escorts	0	0	306	197
Submarines	11	94	56	77

Total

Combatant Shipbuilding, in tonnage, follows:

	1941	1942	1943	1944
Battleships	70,000	140,000	90,000	90,000
Aircraft Carriers	19,800	27,100	261,600	216,800
Aircraft Carriers, Escort	13,336	94,321	380,213	262,295
Battle Cruisers .....	.....	.....	.....	65,000
Heavy Cruisers .....	.....	.....	54,000	27,200
Light Cruisers	6,000	68,000	62,000	106,000
Destroyers	20,080	143,990	255,810	180,150
Destroyer Escorts .....	.....	.....	392,525	258,550
Submarines	14,998	51,894	85,456	117,502

Total

The number of vessels on hand to continue our offensive operations and the yearly growth of this Fleet, are shown in the following chart:

	1 Jan. 1941	1 Jan. 1942	1 Jan. 1943	1 Jan. 1944	1 Jan. 1945
Combatants	322	347	436	876	1,167
Patrol and Mine Craft	103	246	659	1,617	1,853
Auxiliaries	158	239	399	658	1,348
Landing Craft	123	1,106	8,174	23,842	54,206
District Craft	494	735	1,432	2,065	2,471

Total

The growth of the Navy in tonnage has been as follows:

	1 Jan. 1941	1 Jan. 1942	1 Jan. 1943	1 Jan. 1944	1 Jan. 1945
Combatants	1,252	1,359	1,707	2,921	3,893
Patrol and Mine Craft	73	120	251	392	566
Auxiliaries	591	1,003	1,548	2,253	4,597
Landing Craft	1	6	163	740	2,058
District Craft	67	114	208	425	593

Total

Ship losses in action, and the transfer of certain vessels, especially escort carriers, destroyer escorts, and landing craft to other Allied nations accounts for the difference between the total number of new ships completed for the Navy and the total on hand.

From 1 January 1942, through 30 November 1944, approximately \$26,637,000,000 has been spent for the construction, repair and maintenance of Naval vessels, about 40 per cent of the Navy's total expenditures during that period.

Aircraft

Today, the Navy has on hand for use approximately 37,000 aircraft of all types, the size at which the Navy is stabilizing its air power. To acquire this modern, hard-hitting combat force, the following numbers of aircraft have been produced for and accepted by the Navy:

Distinguished Unit Citations

Distinguished Unit Citations have been awarded to 14 units of the Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Command for outstanding performance of duty during the invasion of Europe, the War Department announced this week. Following are the cited units:

61st TC Group (Group Hq., 14th, 15th, 53rd and 59th TC Sqdns.)
313th TC Group (Group Hq., 39th, 47th, 48th and 49th TC Sqdns.)

314th TC Group (Group Hq., 32nd, 50th, 61st and 62nd TC Sqdns.)
315th TC Group (Group Hq., 34th, 43rd, 30th and 310th TC Sqdns.)
316th TC Group (Group Hq., 36th, 37th, 44th and 45th TC Sqdns.)
434th TC Group (Group Hq., 71st, 72nd, 73rd and 74th TC Sqdns.)
435th TC Group (Group Hq., 75th, 76th, 77th and 78th TC Sqdns.)
436th TC Group (Group Hq., 79th, 80th, 81st and 82nd TC Sqdns.)
437th TC Group (Group Hq., 83rd, 84th, 85th and 86th TC Sqdns.)

438th TC Group (Group Hq., 87th, 88th, 89th and 90th TC Sqdns.)
439th TC Group (Group Hq., 91st, 92nd, 93rd and 94th TC Sqdns.)
440th TC Group (Group Hq., 95th, 96th, 97th and 98th TC Sqdns.)
441st TC Group (Group Hq., 99th, 100th, 301st and 302nd TC Sqdns.)
442nd TC Group (Group Hq., 303rd, 304th, 305th and 306th TC Sqdns.)

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	1941	1942	1943	1944
Tactical combat	1,593	5,584	16,371	20,401
Tactical non-combat	146	359	833	1,278
Training	1,898	3,718	5,627	3,782
Miscellaneous	1	17	313	609

Total

These figures demonstrate the high rate of obsolescence and attrition attendant upon keeping Naval air power supplied with the newest and best planes. To maintain the scale of present Pacific Naval Air Operations, production of vitally needed new planes must continue at top speed.

In 1944 alone, the cost of these new planes was \$2,952,725,000 of which more than \$2,700,000,000 was spent for tactical combat planes. This is more than four times as much as was spent for all aircraft in 1942. Since 1 January 1942, it has cost nearly \$11,500,000,000 to procure and maintain the planes for Naval Aviation.

Ordnance

In the past three years, the Navy has spent nearly \$6,000,000,000 for the shells, torpedoes, and ammunition which put teeth into our ships and aircraft. This total expenditure represents almost an annual doubling in the cost and quantity of fleet firepower, from approximately \$800,000,000 in 1942 to \$1,800,000,000 in 1943 and \$2,800,000,000 in 1944. Notable elements in this increase have been the expanding production of rockets and certain types of fire control equipment.

A cost breakdown of certain 1944 expenditures, in comparison with the cost statistics of the previous two years, gives some measure of the production effort needed to keep the fleet in shooting trim.

	1942	1943	1944
Guns and gun mounts	363,971,000	636,079,000	921,508,000
Fire Control (incl. aviation) ..	85,690,000	238,546,000	811,112,000
Ammunition	250,577,000	718,512,000	1,666,663,000
Torpedoes (all types)	42,600,000	145,488,000	240,406,000
Bombs	57,039,000	50,578,000	67,000,000
Rockets	309,000	9,726,000	97,764,000

Within these categories are some pertinent statistics which point the way to future production requirements. Measured in cost figures, the production of 40 mm. gun mounts in 1944 was ten times greater than in 1942, with a similar increase in the production of all types of 40 mm. ammunition. The manufacture of certain types of bombs has ceased completely, while several new types only began to go into production in 1944. The manufacture of one type of gun sight was increased by 420 per cent from 1942 to 1944.

With the basic combatant Navy already on the high seas, the task of keeping these ships and planes plentifully supplied with shooting power takes on continually greater importance. Without the newest, most potent ordnance, the fleet might lose power at a time when a "Sunday punch" may mean the difference between a quick or a slow victory.

In summary, the production picture just outlined has been a tremendous and costly program. Since 1 January 1942, \$66,682,000,000 has been paid out by the Navy for the materials of war, including the expense of training and outfitting the men and women who man the Navy. The value of material inspected and accepted by the Navy in 1944 was ten times greater than the 1941 value. But behind this excellent record are other statistics which point out clearly the production job that lies ahead. Congress has appropriated \$105,647,000,000 for Naval war needs since 1 July 1940. In addition to the \$66,682,000,000 already spent, present commitments total \$26,675,000,000. The remaining \$12,290,000,000 is for Naval needs already anticipated—projects which have been approved so that the Navy can carry out proposed operations.

Navy production schedules, however, have had to be adjusted below certain operational needs because of the harsh realities of the present manpower situation.

Operational plans for 1945 have been based on estimates of the real production capacity of Navy suppliers. Right now, however, even these realistic schedules are not being achieved in a number of critical and essential items, largely because of manpower shortages, and a high labor turnover in certain areas. This situation has caused delivery lags in a wide variety of categories, from packaging machinery and oxygen therapy suits to aircraft carriers and spare parts.

On the critical list for 1945 at the present time are: carriers and cruisers, some of which have been delayed by labor shortage as much as seven to nine months; rockets, with a combination of soaring demand and a need for more workers; high capacity ammunition and 40 mm. guns, for which requirements are steadily increasing; maintenance and repair parts for the Fleet, airplanes and advance bases vitally important to keep our battle fleets in fighting trim; aircraft, especially certain new types; dry cells, radar, wire and wire rope. Approximately 25,000,000 feet of wire rope needed in the first three months of 1945 will not be available until June or later, unless more workers are obtained for the producing plants.

As important as any of these is the severely critical manpower shortage in many shipyards. At a time when it is absolutely essential that every available Naval vessel be in battle readiness, the return of battle-damaged ships to the fleet is being delayed because there is a shortage of workers. In addition, many ships long overdue for overhaul are still operating in the Pacific because adequate repair and maintenance facilities are not available. The Navy estimates that by December, 1945, about 132,000 more workers will be needed for repair work alone, primarily in West Coast shipyards.

Thousands of workers—men and women—are needed immediately to bring critical Navy production up to scheduled levels. Production for the Navy must continue at full tilt during the coming year, so that the successes made possible by American industrial strength up to the present can be continued. American labor and industry have enabled American Naval might to strike at the Japanese close to the enemy's home. It must sustain this support for the last hard lap, to Tokyo itself.

Note: In the shipbuilding figures used throughout this report, 1941, 1942 and 1943 figures represent ship completions; 1944 figures represent ship commissionings. 1944 figures are actual for 1 January through 30 November; estimates for December 1944.

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Post-War Military Organization

Elimination of non-military subjects from the curricula of the U. S. Military and Naval Academies, which would become post-graduate schools giving a year of ground force or sea force training to graduates of colleges and of basic military schools, was advocated by Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minn., who is leaving Congress this week after more than sixteen years of service.

Representative Maas also urged that, in taking temporary and reserve officers into the Regular Navy and Regular Marine Corps, practices which gave rise to charges of discrimination in the post World War I years be avoided. As a feasible and equitable means of determining the proportion of new appointees to the older career men, Mr. Maas suggested that the numbers in each category be determined by the present war ratios. If, he gave as an example, there now are 2,000 captains in the Navy, of whom 250 are Reserve officers and 1,750 are Regulars, and the post-war Navy is to be authorized 1,000 captains, 125 of those appointments should go to Reserve officers. Regardless of the numbers of officers to be retained in each grade, the present ratios of Regulars to Reserves should control, he said. Thus, in the lower grades, an increasing proportion of appointments would be offered to Reserve and temporary officers.

Most of Representative Maas' sixteen years of service in the House of Representatives has been on the House Naval Affairs Committee of which he was in recent years the ranking Republican member. He also saw service on the Foreign Affairs Committee. Representative Maas served overseas in World War I in the aviation branch of the Marine Corps. He is now a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve and has several tours of active duty. He participated in the invasion of Guadalcanal. His combined Congressional and military service have made him one of the foremost authorities on military affairs in the nation.

Service Academies

Discussing his views on military education with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Representative Maas declared:

"I feel more strongly than ever, as a result of experiences in this war, that the purely academic training be given before the professional training that is necessary to produce a naval officer."

Colonel Maas long has urged that the Naval Academy be used as a post-graduate institution for those who already have obtained their academic education in college. Amplifying these views, Colonel Maas urged a vast expansion of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, graduates of which could compete for commissions. Those commissioned would spend one year at a basic academy, where they would take only professional military training. After completion of the year's training, graduates would go either to the Military Academy, the Naval Academy or to a third academy for the Air Forces, depending upon whether the officer is to specialize as a ground, sea or air officer.

Graduates of ROTC who do not desire or obtain appointments to the basic and specialized academies would constitute the source of the Reserve Officer Corps.

Appointments from the enlisted personnel would be increased, under Representative Maas' plan. College graduates would be eligible for immediate appointment to the basic Academy. Young men who do not have a college education would be given four-year standard college courses under scholarships, upon completion of

which they would be eligible to attend the academies.

If there is peace-time compulsory military service, youths called into training should be given opportunity for such scholarships, Mr. Maas indicated.

He reminded that the government now maintains Naval Academy preparatory schools for enlisted men and that the Naval Academy loses many of its matriculators due to failures in academic subjects during the four years, and said that his proposal of providing scholarships for selected enlisted men and of giving two years' post-graduate training to college graduates would be no more costly, perhaps less expensive.

Mr. Maas disagrees with the view expressed by some naval officers that youths should be selected in the formative years and trained in the Naval Academy tradition in order to mould them to naval traditions. "Even if the idea had merit in the days when naval warfare was a much more simple matter of iron men in wooden ships, it must go by the board in these days of airplanes, rockets, radar, fire control and other complex instruments of warfare," he declared. A youth imbued with morale is no substitute for a trained technician of warfare, he indicated, and the morale and fighting qualities of the private college-trained Reserve officers of today are just as good as those produced by the Naval Academy, he contended.

Unify Services

An advocate of unification of the armed forces, Representative Maas has proposed "that we abolish the Army and Navy and Air Forces as separate entities and reconstitute them as one military force with one basic training, and then have specialization for the various types of duty — sea duty, air duty, ground troops—because it seems to me we are not fighting the wars any more as armies or navies or air forces."

"We are going to fight as teams," he continued, "and they must fight together as intimately and closely as possible."

Declaring that all services should wear one uniform, "merely wearing distinctive insignia," Representative Maas continued: "This war has developed into a situation where the fighting is done by teams, and it is not as an Army or Navy or Air Force; it is a combat team. Perhaps traditions are holding us back more than they should."

Of his own Marine Corps' place in this single service, Colonel Maas feels that it should be the amphibious fighter branch of the naval forces, with its own air as an integral part. The Marine Corps could be abolished as such, Mr. Maas said, but if it were, it would then be necessary permanently to assign Army troops to amphibious training with supporting naval forces.

Modify Selection System

Some modifications of "the selection system as now operated in the Navy and Marine Corps should be made, Mr. Maas feels. It is comparatively easy for boards to select a few outstanding officers for promotion and a few mediocre officers for separation, he stated, but whether the average officer is selected or not selected is in many respects merely a "lottery," he pointed out. Such officers should not be separated, but retained, possibly with

some promotion by seniority, in posts for which they are considered capable.

A system also should be devised to "weigh" commanding officers reports, Mr. Maas points out, reminding that the "good" or "average" officer in the estimation of the "hard-boiled" reporting senior may be better than the "superior" officer of a more lenient commander.

The Women's Reserve should be retained in the post-war Navy, Mr. Maas feels, but he sees no need for keeping more than one or two such officers on extended active duty, just as before the war only a handful of male Reserves were placed on duty. The remainder of the women should be on inactive status, efforts being made to have such Reservists in all sections of the country where they will act as a factor in stimulating sentiment for a strong Navy.

Turning from personnel to material, Mr. Maas said he believes that the battleship is obsolete.

"Rockets, plus planes of fantastic size, doom the battleship," he declared.

Rockets, he made clear, will require great modifications in types of all naval vessels and serve to make the air of even greater importance. "The air is the only weapon against long-range rockets," he reminded, recalling the use of RAF planes against German rockets.

The Navy must continue to have both land and carrier-based planes, since the greater size and range of the former cannot overweigh the fact that, due to weather, timing and other factors, they cannot be depended upon always to be at hand when needed. But the carrier herself will be smaller and faster than the large vessels of today, enabling the force commander to have "less eggs in one basket" and landing areas for his planes even if one or more of his carriers is put out of action.

800,000 German Prisoners

The War Department announced 26 Dec. that Christmas Eve witnessed the capture of the eight hundred thousandth German prisoner on the Western front since the initial landing in Normandy on 6 June.

The same report, which is preliminary

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so far as the past week is concerned, shows a total of 13,273 prisoners taken during the present German offensive.

Navy Chief of Chaplains

The President this week approved legislation, H.R. 1023, which establishes a chief of chaplains in the Navy, for the duration of the war, with rank, pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the lower half.

The present relationship between the Chaplains Corps and the Bureau of Naval Personnel is not affected by the act.

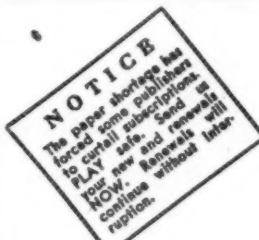
After months of jockeying, hearings and opposition from the Navy and from one group of religious denominations, the Senate Naval Committee was able to effect a compromise in the attitude of all interested in the legislation, and the present law is the outcome.

By the provisions of the law, one officer in the Chaplains Corps is to be designated Chief of Chaplains to function under the Chief of Naval Personnel.

By the wording of the law any chaplain of the Regular Navy or of the Reserves, of any rank, could be designated Chief of Chaplains. The law does not indicate by whom he is to be designated, whether by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or by the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that the nomination will be submitted to the Senate.

The original House bill provided that one chaplain on the active list of rank not below lieutenant commander was to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy to be Chief of Chaplains, with permanent rank, pay and allowances of captain for a four-year term, and would have the temporary rank, pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the lower half until the end of the present war.

The wounded soldier receives special care so he may recover quickly and get back in the fight. Treat your equipment in the same way—when it's damaged, handle it carefully so it won't be further damaged on its way to the repair shop. Then it may be repaired quickly and put back in service for you or one of your buddies.



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Developments of the week give added promise of the realization of the objective foremost in the American military mind—direct employment of all the available Allied power against the German forces striving to avert defeat. On the Western Front, the group of British Armies under Field Marshal Montgomery, has moved into positions designated by General Eisenhower and is aiding in the destruction of von Rundstedt's advance, and, further, is prepared, in accordance with the plans determined upon, to join in the counter-offensive when the moment for it becomes opportune. From the Soviet Union have come assurances of an assault in strength through Poland as well as further attacks in the Baltic States and Hungary. Thus, the coordination of operations which has been the policy in the past, will be pursued, and the Reich once more will suffer from the effect of the encirclement it always dreaded.

As von Rundstedt overran parts of Luxembourg and southern Belgium, it became apparent that if he succeeded in crushing the American Armies, the hope of German surrender would be long deferred, and the diminution of reinforcements and supplies for the Pacific and Far East which would be a consequence, necessarily would slow down our operations in those theatres. Revived would be German confidence that at least a stalemate could be achieved, Japan would be encouraged to fiercer resistance, and China's faith in her rescue would be weakened. Obviously this was no time to pursue political aims in anticipation of the war being over shortly, but rather for the Big Three to devote all their energies to the prime task still facing them. Hence the assurances from the Soviet Union which we are convinced will be carried out. Hence the cooperation of the Big Three and the de Gaulle Provisional government in support of the restoration of order in Greece, a precedent for like cooperation in other liberated lands, which accords with the primary principle of our foreign policy as enunciated by Secretary Stettinius, that calls for its employment in aid of our military operations.

Undoubtedly no one realizes better than Marshal Stalin that the delivery to the Russian Marine of sixty Liberty ships, twenty each for the next three months, constitutes a great drain upon our tonnage resources, and that only maximum good will could have caused us to make it. Our need for vessels has been heavily increased by von Rundstedt's advance, and the loss of tanks and other materials due to capture or destruction, which accompanied it. However, announcement this week by the U. S. Maritime Commission of additional tonnage will more than make up for the transfer of these ships. Likewise the fact that we are continuing to keep the submarine menace under control in the Atlantic assists us in keeping up with shipping requirements.

It is true that we laboriously assembled great stock piles in France and England, but battle calls have drawn heavily upon them. In turn, those stock piles again must be built up. Moreover, we must continuously maintain those stock piles to provide for the counter-offensive we plan, which happily can be done from England as well as from the United States. To be met also are the needs of General Clark's forces in Italy, of General MacArthur's Army in the Philippines, of the Anglo-American forces in India and Burma, of China continuing stoutly to resist the Japanese invader, of our troops in various overseas stations, of our Navy operating on the seven seas, and of the indigent in liberated lands who must be fed in order to prevent disorder and hamper to our operations. But tremendous as the call upon us, a call that demands the service of immense tonnage, our authorities realized that additions to Russian tonnage were essential. By the transfer arranged, we have expressed anew our faith in this great Ally, and showed our appreciation of her dauntless resistance and recovery from the German invasion. We are hailing with satisfaction the capture of Budapest not only because it adds another capital to the list the Red Armies has conquered, but because the occupation of this twin city assures our control of the Danube, an artery heretofore employed for the transportation to Germany of Hungarian grains, hemp, potatoes, pig iron, lignite, coal, etc. To carry out our obligation to Russia, we propose to continue lend-lease assistance even though we need the materials for our own forces. Extension of the existing agreement on this subject is now under negotiation.

The effective manner in which the Big Three and the de Gaulle Government can get results when working together is illustrated by the temporary adjustment of the factional and anti-British differences in Greece. It is clear from what occurred that the cooperation of the Powers was based upon the determination to give general support to the Teheran agreements. Otherwise, Russia would not have permitted its Mission in Athens to confer with Prime Churchill and Minister Eden, nor de Gaulle his representation to do so, and the United States would not have lent its assistance to them. It is true, as Mr. Churchill stated, that British troops entered Greece with the knowledge of President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin and in expectation of a cordial welcome from the Elus forces, but it is also true that the President declined to authorize American troops to join the British expedition. Moreover, the assistance we gave in the development of the Regency solution was of a mediatory character, and there was no deviation on our part from the policy laid down by Mr. Stettinius that domestic questions are questions to be resolved by the Greek people whose elections must be free and untrammelled, and the Government to be formed by them to be democratic and of their choosing. It was a matter of satisfaction, therefore, so far as the American people are concerned, for Mr. Churchill to disavow any purpose to restore King George, although the Regency compromise is face saving to him, and to force the restoration of King George, and to confirm his purpose to observe the democratic principles proclaimed by Secretary Stettinius. Doubtless King George will deem it expedient to accept the regency compromise in view of its approval by the Greek factions and particularly by all the powers which participated in the Athens conference. Great credit deservedly is given to Mr. Churchill for his decision to fly to Athens and call a conference of the Government of Papandreu and the Elus whom he had denounced as gangsters; and it is an interesting fact that before doing so he consulted Mr. Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin and received their approval. Probably to allay Greek fears he deemed it necessary to deny allegations that Britain had any territorial claims or intended to establish bases in the country. This denial was unnecessary so far as the United States is concerned. Because past policy has called for British guardianship of the Mediterranean life line, Mr. Churchill deems it important that Greece as well as Italy shall have Governments friendly to his. Yet in the view of some British as well as military experts, this policy has been made antiquated by the development of the bomber plane and the rocket, and by the prospect that these weapons will have far greater range and explosive load than is now the case.

At the forthcoming conference of the President, the Prime Minister and the Soviet Premier, for which Mr. Churchill again has called, the Greece situation will be reviewed, and the application of the precedent it establishes probably determined. The success which has attended the Elus revolt, may possibly have repercussions elsewhere. Its tendency is to encourage the Poles responsive to their Government-in-Exile, to engage in a similar manoeuvre in order to obtain modification of the frontier solution proposed by Russia. Since Great Britain is supporting that solution, and the United States has shown a disposition favorable to it, this manoeuvre has little prospect of success, and might have a serious effect upon the Government-in-Exile through Russian recognition of the Lublin Committee as the Government of Poland. Quasi-recognition of this Committee has been given by de Gaulle who has announced that he will receive its representative and send an "observer" to it. Although cannily the French Provisional Government is keeping a foot in the Allied camp by continuing its representation with the government-in-exile. Intransigence, therefore, may mean the end of the latter. The Greek incident also may encourage the Serbian faction in Yugo-Slavia to continue to refuse amalgamation with the Tito movement. It would seem that the impending conference of the Big Three will be concerned largely with the development of an unified policy with respect to all the liberated States, although both Great Britain and Russia realize this is more a matter of their concern than it is that of the United States. By the time the conference meets, the hope here is that the coordinate operations against Germany will have brought her to her knees, in which case in an atmosphere based upon common victory and in view of the need of Europe for food and reconstruction, there can be made satisfactory compromises which will promote the creation of the machinery for the maintenance of permanent peace and security. Russia has continued her objection to the Dumbarton Oaks proposal that decisions by the Security Council for which it provides, shall be by unanimous vote. But exchanges of view regarding this point show that it has not been abandoned, and doubtless a composition eventually will be reached.

Besides the Big Three Conference there are in prospect a meeting of the Pan-American States except Argentina, to discuss the peace and security proposal, and of the United Nations to revise and complete the treaty relating to these important subjects. The Big Three will determine what changes shall be made in the Dumbarton Oaks proposal, the Pan-American meeting is expected to formulate its views respecting it, and the United Nations will consider and decide upon the language of the treaty they will sign. The American Republics have by-passed the conference proposal of Argentina submitted through the Pan-American Union, and instead will accept the invitation of Mexico for such a conference from which the Buenos Aires government will be excluded. Nevertheless, the question of the recognition of that Government, whether it is on the agenda or not, will press for consideration. In common with other states of this Hemisphere the United States is anxious for the return of Argentina to full political equality in the American system, but in common with our neighbors, we feel she must give proof of her purpose to observe the agreements made at Havana and Rio de Janeiro, and show by actions as well as words that she is an unit with us in opposition to our enemies.

Army Ground Forces—For meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy at Saipan, Mariana Islands, Lt. Col. John Lemp, FA, of the Ground Plans and Training Section, headquarters, Army Ground Forces, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal Thursday, 21 Dec., at the Army War College. With representatives of Lt. Gen. Ben Lear's staff present, the presentation was made by Maj. Gen. James G. Christiansen, Chief of Staff of AGE, in the latter's office.

In ceremonies held at the Army War College on Saturday, 23 Dec., the Combat Infantryman Badge was presented to T/5 William M. Dalton, jr., a member of Headquarters Company, who served 26 months with the 41st Infantry Division in the Pacific area. The citation was read before the troops of Headquarters and Headquarters Company by Col. William M. Todd, jr., Post Commandant.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—Col. Frederick H. Fox, former Chief of the AAC Inspection Team, has been assigned as Chief of the Inspection and Technical Division. Col. Fox served as Battalion Commander of Antiaircraft attached to the 1st Infantry Division in the North African campaign, and in that capacity was awarded a British citation for Distinguished Service by the King's Order.

Lt. Col. Francis E. Neagle, jr., newly-assigned Information and Education Officer for the Antiaircraft Command, is attending a four weeks' I. and E. Course at the School for Personnel Services in Lexington, Va. Prior to completion of the course at Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Col. Neagle was Executive Officer of the 124th Group at Camp Davis, N. C. Lt. Col. Raymond E. Wilmarth, formerly of the 605th Group at Camp Edwards, Mass., has been designated as Executive Officer of the Inspection and Technical Division.

Col. Thomas G. Dobyns, Inspector General of the Antiaircraft Command, has returned from an Ordnance conference at Emeryville, Calif., on the combat serviceability of motor vehicles.

ARMORED CENTER—The 12th Battalion of the Armored Replacement Training Center has been reactivated as a part of the Third Training Regiment. The battalion is commanded by Maj. Paul White, Companies A and B by Capt. Thomas Wilson and Capt. Robert L. Baker.

Col. Clyde E. Steele has returned to duty with the Armored Replacement Training Center after an action-packed two months as an observer with the U. S. Seventh Army. Col. Steele landed with advance units of the Seventh Army in the invasion of Southern France, and fought with them all the way up the Rhone valley until the Seventh Army met the First near Nancy. During the latter part of the campaign, Col. Steele commanded an Infantry replacement regiment whose former commander had been wounded early in the drive up the Rhone.

THE ARMORED SCHOOL—Recent assignments to the faculty of the Armored School were announced as follows: Capt. Richard B. Glendenning and 1st Lt. William Hagler to the Tank Department, and 1st Lt. Joseph G. Kennedy to the Tactics Department.

TANK DESTROYER CENTER—Brig. Gen. Ernest J. Dawley, commanding, attended an AGF conference at Ft. McClellan, Ala. Col. Beverley St. G. Tucker, Lt. Col. William E. Sherwood, Lt. Col. Charles J. Cronan, and Lt. Col. Park W. Bailey departed for Ft. Knox, Ky., on temporary duty, in connection with Tank Destroyer activities.

Col. Wilbert E. Shallene, of Headquarters, Replacement and School Command, and Lt. Col. H. S. Schrader, Maj. J. I. Maloney and Maj. C. C. Clark, of headquarters, Army Ground Forces, were recent visitors at the Tank Destroyer Center.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND—Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, acting commander of the Antiaircraft Command, and Brig. Gen. William Hesketh, Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Artillery Replacement Training Center, at Fort Bliss,

Texas, visited Fort McClellan, Ala., for an AGF conference on training matters.

Visiting from Washington, D. C., Col. W. E. Shallen, of the Replacement and School Command, Lt. Col. H. S. Schrader, and Maj. J. I. Maloney, of Headquarters, AGF, conferred with G-3 and the Commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery School. Lt. Col. George W. Croker, also from Headquarters, AGF, visited the G-3 Section.

Col. Milton T. Hankins, CWS, Chief of the Ground Chemical Warfare Section, arrived from Washington, D. C., for conferences with G-3. 2nd Lt. Gordon W. Rice, JAGD, reported from Camp Stewart, Ga., for duty with the Judge Advocate General's section of the Antiaircraft Command.

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Capt. Albert G. Carrins, of the Australian Military Mission, arrived for inspection and observation of American Antiaircraft materiel and AA methods of training.

Lt. Col. Perry F. Wendell, CAC; Lt. Col. Arthur G. Kiel, CAC; Lt. Col. Robert L. Brown, CAC, and Maj. Charles J. Butler, of the Army Air Corps of the Panama Canal Department, visited the school to observe improved training methods and materiel.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—The 121st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, commanded by Maj. Charles W. Spann, joined the school troops of the Field Artillery School. The 121st was organized from a Nevada National Guard unit and has been on active duty since 23 June, 1941. Officers now with the battalion include 1st Lt. Thomas E. Costello, jr., S-1; Capt. Albert W. Graham, jr., S-2; 1st Lt. Norman P. Chesler, S-3, and Capt. James H. Crasty, S-4. Battery commanders are Capt. Earle C. Mellett, Headquarters Battery; 1st Lt. Jack R. Berger, "A" Battery; Capt. Ernest L. Blakeslee, "B" Battery; 1st Lt. Robert L. Greene, "C" Battery, and Capt. Regis H. Kennedy, "D" Battery. Capt. Charles I. Schwartz is commander of the Medical Detachment.

The 769th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Erin E. Rentz, also arrived at Fort Sill to become the other AAA unit in the school troops. Originally a Louisiana National Guard outfit, the 769th was organized 19 Dec. 1939, with headquarters in Shreveport, as the 1st battalion of the 204th Coast Artillery Antiaircraft, and called to active service on 6 Jan. 1941. The unit was redesignated as the 769th AAA Gun Battalion in 1943. Other officers in the 769th include Maj. Morris W. Pettit, executive; 1st Lt. Vernon D. Ayres, S-1; Capt. Harold H. Key, S-2; Maj. Robert C. Erickson, S-3, and Capt. Leland B. Brandon, S-4. Battery commanders are Capt. Henry D. Geigerman, jr., Headquarters Battery; 1st Lt. John G. Harrison, "A" Battery; Capt. Isaac G. Burroughs, "B" Battery; Capt. Martin L. Matassa, "C" Battery, and Capt. Howard R. Rhoades, "D" Battery. Capt. Wood H. Scott is in charge of the Medical Detachment.

Bureau of Aeronautics—Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Artemus L. Gates joined Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air and Rear Adm. DeWitt C. Ramsey, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in praising naval air personnel and stating that the year 1944 has made great history in Naval Aviation. They said in a joint statement to Bureau of Aeronautics personnel that the year 1944 has been when "the terrific striking power of the Naval Air Force was unleashed in all its fury***."

"In the glorious trail, blazed by Naval Aviation, credit goes not only to the daring pilots and aircrews for their relentless pounding of enemy shipping and strongholds, but to deck and ground crews as well, and to every man and woman whose individual job, no matter how small, made the over-all drive triumphant," the statement said.

Thus far the battle has been carried to the enemy with brilliant success, not without its sacrifice in lives and blood, the statement continued. "So, with our eyes on final victory, let us go forward in teamwork, meeting and smashing the enemy at every turn, until the sacrifice has been avenged and the victory won," it concluded.

Navy Patrol Bomber Squadron 216, known as "Cook's Tourists," has returned to the United States for a rest after five months of duty flying searches and patrols from the most forward U. S. Bases in the Pacific, the Navy announced 23 Dec. The squadron of seaplanes is led by Comdr. Harry E. Cook, jr., USN. Commander Cook will be relieved from his command upon the expiration of his leave and report to the staff of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet. The unit participated in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea.

Patrol Bombing Squadron 115, the first land-based search squadron to operate from Wakde and Morotai Islands in the western Pacific is home on leave. The squadron was commanded by Comdr. James R. Compton, USN. VPB-115 is known as the "Bulldog Squadron," and carried out searches that extended as far west as Borneo, all through the Philippine Islands and well into the China Sea. "It was the first PB4Y squadron to operate from the Green Islands, in the Solomons and from recently captured bases off the northwest coast of New Guinea," the Navy stated in announcing its return. The squadron will resume combat operations after their leave expires.

Photographic Squadron Four, one of the unsung reconnaissance squadrons which have paved the way for assault operations in every part of the Pacific, is back in the United States on leave, the Navy announced 27 Dec. The squadron flew a total of 6,400 hours on 239 sorties over heavily fortified enemy bases without losing a single plane. Lt. Comdr. Charles H. Clark, USN, commanded the squadron. "In addition to taking pre-assault photographs of the Marianas, the squadron also covered Truk, the Bonins and Volcanos, Yap, Woleai Ocean and Nauru, destroying six Japanese planes and turning out as many as 93,000 photographs a month for use in the forward area," the Navy announced.

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS—All previous production records of the Naval Air Training Base at Pensacola were smashed during the month of November, when 65 planes were turned out overhauled, assembled, flight tested and delivered.

Newly designed ice boxes for airships built by the Naval Air Station at Richmond have been tested successfully. The boxes are constructed similar to the old fashioned home ice box, with a completely separate section in the top for the ice. In flight, ice cream bricks stay hard 16 hours, it was reported.

Since 1942, when the salvage and conservation program was started at the Naval Air Station, New Orleans sales have jumped from \$55.35 to more than \$670 in 1944. All salvagable items from garbage to wood are saved at the station.

Ordnance Department—Brig. Gen. G. M. Wells, chief of the Artillery Division of the Ordnance Department, this week outlined the "super-critical" items under the current accelerated production program. Heading the list were the 105-mm howitzer and its ammunition. Ammunition rates for this weapon are high and scheduled to be almost quadrupled before the end of 1945. Trench mortars and ammunition were added to the critical list recently. The present rate of production of the 60-mm mortars must be multiplied by four and production of the 81-mm almost doubled. Primarily a front line weapon, the mortar losses in action add up to a 100 per cent

replacement of all such weapons in the hands of troops at frequent intervals.

Navy's Post-war Promotion System—The difficulties in which the Navy has been involved because of its past systems of stimulating peace-time promotion by forcing involuntary retirements of officers were recalled by the death 22 Dec. of Capt. John H. Gibbons, USN-Ret. Captain Gibbons was picked by the Navy "Plucking Board" for forced retirement in June of 1914, just after he had returned from outstanding service at Vera Cruz. The case, with some other noteworthy instances, attracted considerable public attention and contributed to the eventual abolition of the "Plucking Board." Captain Gibbons' case brought strong comment from Former President Theodore Roosevelt, from Richard Harding Davis, and from others. Theodore Roosevelt stated that Captain Gibbons was "in every position a man of marked efficiency—one of the most useful men in the Navy," and that "from the standpoint of the country, I regret very greatly that there is danger of our losing his service." Captain Gibbons was retired, however, but later he was put on active duty for a period of a little more than three years. Also attracting public attention at the time, because of their similar plights, were Capt. Armistead Rust and Capt. Franklin P. Potts.

The "Plucking Board" system set up a board of rear admirals which once a year selected a number of officers above the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) who were to be forcibly retired. These retirements were designed to create additional vacancies and thus speed up promotion. This system eventually was abolished because of strong public protest. In its place was established a system of "selection up," which sounded better but as a matter of fact also brought about a large number of forced retirements by reason of a provision which required that officers not selected for promotion would be forcibly retired after specified periods. Protests against this form of promotion and forced attrition also were rather vigorous, particularly as it operated to block the promotion of large numbers of former enlisted men and former reserve officers who were taken into the Regular Navy after World War I. As the fighting in the present war started, opposition to the promotion system was increased by the fact that many of the officers who had been "passed over" by selection boards and were thus marked for forced retirement, performed with particular efficiency and bravery in the face of the enemy. Many "passed over" officers were decorated. While the war was in progress, it was manifestly impracticable to continue to retire physically fit and professionally qualified officers. Moreover all permanent promotions in the Navy were suspended for the duration and all promotions during the war made on a temporary basis.

When the post-war Navy is put on a permanent basis the whole promotion system must be straightened out. Forced attrition to remove inefficient officers may win the support of the Congressional committees, but forced retirements of pre-determined numbers of officers for the purpose of speeding promotion will be due for considerable opposition.

Quartermaster Corps—Nine officers have been assigned to the permanent personnel of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, Army Service Forces, commanded by Col. George F. Spann, QMC. They are: Maj. Dan M. Gaines, QMC; Captains, QMC: Julian E. Gortakowsky, Robert G. Schwarz; Capt. Walter E. Reiken, VC; Lieutenants, QMC: Cornelia T. Brangman, Carl G. Eklund, Charles C. Gasque, Leon Richman, and Isabelle I. Toberlin.

A new face mask, known as mask, face, cold weather, has been developed and recently standardized by the Quartermaster Corps. The mask takes the place of a face mask made of chamols, which was only partially made up, for the eye holes had to be cut into the masks by soldiers themselves. At extremely low temperatures, this type of mask did not offer sufficient protection against the freezing of the face. At 40 below zero F., with a ten mile per hour wind, an unprotected face will freeze within about a minute. The new mask was tested for more than 40 minutes in a temperature of 40 below zero with a 20 mile per hour wind with no discomfort to the wearer's face, and proved much warmer than the formerly used chamols mask. The outer shell of the mask is composed of olive drab, 9-ounce wind resistant cotton sateen, which is also water repellent, and the face, nose guard, and chin piece are lined with wool pile while the head piece is lined with felt. A shaped, movable flap may be raised at will, exposing the mouth and nose for eating, drinking, or smoking. The mask fits snugly to the face, fully protecting the under part of the chin, and runs well up over the forehead. It is fastened into place by ¾ inch webbing straps and buckles, two of which go around the head, while a third goes over the top. The eye-holes fit snugly, facilitating the use of the goggles. This mask is not to be confused with the recently developed cold weather hood which is designed for use in more temperate climates. Requirements on this item are being set up, and procurement is expected to begin in the near future.

In order to test the efficiency of the clothing required by troops, it has been necessary for the Quartermaster Corps to duplicate weather conditions ranging from the Tropics to the Arctic. This has been accomplished in well equipped climatic laboratories, but, until recently, the true simulation of rain has eluded the Quartermaster Corps weather makers. The wetting of garments or fabrics by ordinary sprinklers was found to be inadequate as that method did not have the same penetrating effect or impact of natural rain of varying intensities. Two new nozzles have been developed and standardized. One produces a cloudburst of approximately 3 inches of rain per hour, and the other a rain of 1 inch per hour. A third nozzle, to produce a fall of from 0.30 to 0.50 of an inch per hour is now in the stage of development.

Marine Corps—Authority for initial alteration of uniforms of enlisted Marine Corps Reserve women by post exchange tailor shops has been given by Headquarters. Where the exchange employs enlisted tailors, no charge will be made for initial alterations of newly acquired outer uniform clothing. Where civilian tailors are employed, prices charged shall not return more than a ten per cent net profit to the PX. Headquarters stated that it favors subsequent alterations of outer uniforms of both male and female personnel without charge if the financial condition of the exchange permits. If a charge must be made, it was stated, it must be held to a minimum.

An enlisted man's new station should be informed prior to, and in no event later than, his arrival of his primary military specification serial number in order that it may assign him properly and without delay, Headquarters has ordered. Hereafter, all transfer orders will contain the specification serial immediately following the man's rank, in the following manner: "DOE, 123456, John E. PFC, (745) USMCR."

All commanders have been instructed to forward to Headquarters all applications by Marine Corps Women's Reserve personnel for duty overseas. Some commanders have been reluctant to transmit applications of personnel whose services in their present assignments are desired, Headquarters pointed out, but declared that since

all overseas assignments are voluntary, it is desired to have as large a group as possible from which to make selections.

Army Air Forces—Photo reconnaissance taken after the five-day campaign 16-20 Dec., by the 15th Air Force against German gasoline production shows four of the five largest plants within range of Italy-based bombers heavily damaged and one damaged only slightly. All of the plants are synthetic oil producers, four in the coal basin of upper Silesia in Germany and Poland and the fifth in Sudeten, Czechoslovakia. In the course of the campaign a natural oil refinery in Vienna, a benzol plant in Linz, Austria, and oil storage facilities at Regensburg, Germany, also were attacked. The Liberators and Flying Fortresses dropped more than 3,500 tons of bombs on oil installations during the five days. Lost and missing are 64 bombers and five fighter planes. Heaviest opposition was on 16 Dec., when 150 enemy fighters opposed formations en route to Silesia. Gunners and fighter pilots destroyed 65 of the interceptors in the largest aerial battle for the 15th Air Force since August.

For the purpose of defining and stating the policies governing AAF base units War Department Circular 473 has been issued. Explaining that AAF base units are organized and discontinued by commanding generals or commanding officers in accordance with instructions issued by the commanding general of the Army Air Forces, the circular defines terms confined to such units.

In the Southwest Pacific Maj. Thomas B. McGuire, Jr., recently downed seven enemy planes to increase his total score to 38. Major McGuire is now second only to Maj. Richard I. Bong, the ranking Army ace, in planes destroyed in aerial combat. Major Bong's score is 40 planes.

Col. David Schilling, commanding a fighter group in the European theater, became the leading ace in that theater 23 Dec. by getting five enemy planes. His total is now 34½, 24½ of which were bagged in the air and ten on the ground. The record which Colonel Schilling broke was held by Lt. Col. Francis Gabreski, now a prisoner of war.

Japanese Domei news agency reports from Tokyo recorded by the Federal Communications Commission state that the Japanese war ministry has announced the appointment of General Korechika Anami as inspector-general of army aviation. The appointment, the report stated, "bears great significance in that it further strengthens the production and supply of aircraft."

Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, speaking at a Bond Club luncheon in New York City, 27 Dec., said that war casualties of the AAF to 1 Dec. were "greater than the combined war casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. Casualty totals for the three sea services, as of 14 Dec., were 18,411. In analyzing Germany's counter-offensive, he said that one fact is clear—that Germany understands fully that weather is a weapon.

"In selecting their jump-off day," he continued, "they chose a period of the shortest daylight hours of the year and picked a time when fog and rain might be expected to nullify our air superiority and hamper or render completely impossible the Tactical Air Force techniques which were so devastating in Italy, Normandy and southern France."

The Aeronautical Training Society has announced that six Army contract pilot schools which have given fundamental flight training to AAF aviation cadets have closed after completing quotas. The ATS stated that the flight control operators were beginning the transition to civilian flight activities with a view toward retaining organizations that would be available to the AAF if it should again become necessary to expand pilot training.

President's Christmas Broadcast—In his Christmas broadcast, the President and Commander-in-Chief breathed the spirit of the Holy Season, emphasized the power the forces of evil still possess, asserted that we cannot yet say when the day of Victory will come and the World will enter upon the era of lasting peace which is our aim, and uttered a devout prayer for the protection of our gallant men and women in uniform. It was a moving supplication to the Almighty for His Blessings, and at the same time a realistic and exact summation of the war situation. Being at the very center of the global whirlpool, the President is in a position accurately to calculate its strength and peril, and without undue optimism or undue pessimism to make an estimate of our present positions in the several theatres, and to deduct what we reasonably may expect to happen. Therefore, we should accept at face value his statements that our enemies—his use of the plural shows that he meant the Japanese as well as the Germans—still have reserves of men and military power, and still fight fanatically although aware of their doom. Confirmation of his conclusions we find in news reports on the battles in Europe and the Pacific and Far East. Mark Watson, the distinguished Military Correspondent of the Baltimore Sunpapers, and other experienced members of the Press bravely observing with our Armies in the Old World, report that von Rundstedt's forces have recrossed most of Luxembourg and most of Southern Belgium and are at the gateway of France which we had thought forever freed from Boche conquest. In the Philippines, General MacArthur has crushed all Japanese opposition on Leyte and Samar with an amazingly small number of casualties compared to those of the enemy, and is preparing another advance from easily captured Mindoro. But the Japanese scoffingly dismiss the loss of 114,000 men killed with the broadcast that only a few of the thousands of Isles they seized have been lost, and Emperor Hirohito admitting that the war situation is becoming more critical, and praising his Army and Navy for "destroying the powerful enemy," called upon his people to devote their total effort to the overcoming of our forces. It is evident from the activities and assertions of our enemies that their will to war has not been finally broken, and, therefore, the President's underscoring in his broadcast of the necessity of the people at home doing their full share to support our men fighting determinedly on land and sea and in the air. This means that we must not relax our decision taken when Pearl Harbor was foully attacked, to crush our enemies, and to this end banish all strikes and lockouts and concentrate upon such vast production that our own forces and those of our Allies will be amply supplied in materiel, and with the countless things our own men particularly, require for their comfort. America has experienced some inconvenience but has suffered no privation, and if it will wholeheartedly put its shoulder to the war machine, victory will surely and shortly come, and our men and women will the more quickly return.

Bureau of Ships—The submarine USS Torak, the thirty-first sub built at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard, was commissioned 16 Dec. The Torak is commanded by Comdr. Bafford E. Lewellen, USN. Commander Lewellen graduated from the Naval Academy in 1931. He has had submarine duty in the Pacific. He holds the Navy

Cross and Silver Star medal in recognition of his services in that theater.

One of the Navy's new type 2200-ton destroyers, the USS Sutherland, was commissioned 22 Dec. at the Boston Navy Yard. Launched at Bath, Me., 5 Oct. the USS Sutherland is named in honor of Rear Adm. William Henry Hudson Sutherland, USN, a Spanish-American war hero.

Steam already up in her giant boilers, the USS Lumen, No. 10 on the Walsh-Kaiser combat-cargo production line underwent a trial and final tests the week before Christmas. The shipyard made their pledge of "10 or more in 44." Delivery of the USS Lumen is only about 165 days compared with 380 for the USS Ardenis, the yard's first combat-cargo, will climax the all out production effort by 20,000 Walsh-Kaiser employees to comply with the Navy's demand for at least ten of the vital vessels this year.

Miss Miriam Johnson was named by the Secretary of the Navy as the sponsor to christen the first USS Menhaden submarine, when it was launched 20 Dec. The sub is named after the fish menhaden which is exceedingly abundant on the northeast coast of the United States.

As their crews looked on, two new landing ships medium were christened at Charleston Navy Yard 18 Dec. Immediately afterward the LSMs 296 and 297 were placed in commission. Capt. Guy E. Baker, USN, captain of the yard, presided over the ceremonies. Command of LSM 296 was assumed by Lt. Frederick M. Butler, USNR; while the 297's command was taken over by Lt. (jg) Gilbert A. Harre.

The Fourth Naval District announced that commissioning of the heavy cruiser USS Chicago, built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was postponed from 28 Dec. to 10 Jan. because of a manpower shortage at the Navy Yard.

Capt. Thomas Lippitt Wattles, USN, assumed command of the new light cruiser USS Topeka 23 Dec. It was commissioned at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Oklahoma City, second light cruiser of the Cleveland class to be sent during the month of December to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to be commissioned, was commissioned 23 Dec. Rear Adm. Milo F. Draeml, commandant of the yard and of the 4th Naval District turned command of the cruiser over to Capt. Charles B. Hunt, USN.

The light cruiser USS Providence, fourth vessel of the Navy to be named after Providence, R. I., was launched at the Fore River yard at Quincy, Mass., 28 Dec. The Providence is one of the 10,000 ton flush-decked cruisers of the Cleveland class. The Providence was under construction at the yard since the mid-summer of 1943.

Army Signal Corps—Col. Ernest S. Barker, SC, has been designated Chief of the Signal Unit Survey Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, succeeding Col. Roland E. Stafford.

New assignments to the Office of the Chief Signal Officer include: Col. Louis J. Tatom to Personnel and Training Service; Col. Robert G. H. Meyer to Engineering and Technical Service; Maj. William A. Bartle, Jr., and Capt. Edwin T. Hellenbrandt to Contract Termination Branch; Capt. Hugh P. Bacon to Traffic Operations Branch; Capt. Stephen Paul to Electronics Branch and Capt. Herbert S. Bennett to Distribution Division.

American Armies in France are using an average of 3,000 miles of wire a day, according to recent reports received from the European Theater by Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer. This great demand for wire, due to high combat and operational expenditure, has impelled the Signal Corps to ask American industry and labor for increased production.

The Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in the European Theater was presented to Col. Wesley T. Guest, Director, Plans and Operations Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, by General Ingles at a recent ceremony in the Pentagon. The award was in recognition of Colonel Guest's services as Director and Deputy Director of Communications Division, Headquarters Communications Zone, E.T.O., from 4 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1944.

A portrait of the late Lt. Col. Paul W. Evans, for whom Camp Evans, N. J., is named, has been presented to the Signal Laboratory at that camp by Col. Victor A. Conrad, commanding officer of the Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency. Col. Evans died 10 April 1936, while serving in the Panama Canal Zone.

Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, visited the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md., recently and made a tour of inspection at the depot. He was accompanied by Col. Laurence Watts, Commanding Officer of the Holabird Signal Depot, Lt. Col. John M. Fronk, Director of Supply, and Maj. Richard A. Duff, Chief of the Storage Division.

Colonel Watts has announced the assignment of Lt. Col. John M. Fronk, SC, as Director of Supply at the Holabird depot to replace Lt. Col. Hamilton H. Callen, who was transferred to another station.

Within a period of four months the 143rd Armored Signal Company, now with the First U. S. Army in France, laid more than 7,000,000 feet of wire. While members of the Company believe this is a record, they are prouder of the repair job they have done in the sectors assigned to them. The Company, reversing the usual procedure, keeps mobile supply dumps with the forward echelons, making it the duty of the rear echelon to keep those forward supply units fully equipped. This policy of keeping supplies forward and sending repair units right onto the field of battle, though involving extra hazards for the signalmen, has paid very rich dividends in campaign success. The job of supplying and repairing the division's 1500 radios, keeping up flashlights and mine detectors, and even furnishing batteries for bazookas, goes on at the same pace as the fighting itself.

The Exceptional Civilian Service Award was presented recently on behalf of the Secretary of War to Edward J. Combs and Adam K. Stricker, Signal Corps employees, by Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, at a ceremony in The Pentagon.

Army Nurse Corps—A class of 26 "chief nurses" was graduated 14 Dec. at the AAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas, in exercises held in the Post Chapel. The graduates, from Air Forces installations throughout the nation, completed a four-week course in the administrative as well as professional aspects of the position of chief nurse.

The nurses receiving diplomas were: 1st Lt. Louise Bainbridge, Capt. Mary Beard, Capt. Rose Bendetti, 1st Lt. Ruby Chapman, 1st Lt. Esther Cochrane, 1st Lt. Ella Curtis, 2nd Lt. Janet Edelen, 2nd Lt. Marion Ferrill, Capt. Ruby Guthrie, Capt. Maria Hernandez, 1st Lt. Beatrice Isley, 1st Lt. Elizabeth Lamon, 1st Lt. Mary MacDonald, 1st Lt. Ellen Marrello, 1st Lt. Agnes Mountin, 1st Lt. Thelma Nicholas, Capt. Erma Rabon, 1st Lt. Georgina Robb, 1st Lt. Mildred Roth, 1st Lt. Marjorie Russell, 1st Lt. Eugenia Rutkowski, 1st Lt. Violet Severson, 1st Lt. Bernice Souza, 1st Lt. Frances Trevarrow, Capt. Myrtle Wood and Capt. Jimmy Young.

Women's Army Corps—The spirit shown by members of the WAC overseas in keep-

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ing alive Christmas traditions drew praise from Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAC. In her Christmas message to all WAC detachments overseas Colonel Hobby said:

"More than 15,000 of you today are sharing with other American soldiers the strangeness of Christmas in odd, unlikely places throughout the world. I know there is in your hearts, as in the hearts of all soldiers, the loneliness that comes to those away from home on a day which is linked traditionally with the love and kindness of your own family. I know, too, however, that out of your own warm hearts and with your own amazing hands, you have made Christmas decorations where there were none and have found in your Army family the love and kindness you knew at home."

Army Service Forces—For the month ending 30 Nov., the War Department released 1,476 contracts from one type of production and settled 1,623 accumulated contracts for types of production no longer needed, according to Brig. Gen. D. N. Hauseman, Director of the Readjustment Division, Army Service Forces. This action in November alone served to release the Government from paying for \$110,718,000 of obsolete war material, with attendant release of manpower and facilities required for urgent war production.

A survey of all such adjustments to date showed that the War Department had stopped production on 32,611 fixed-price contracts, and had settled with contractors in 28,742 cases. Reflected in dollar volume, this action freed the Government from paying for \$13,617,862,000 worth of items no longer necessary to the prosecution of the war. Compared with total war expenditures from July, 1941, to date of over \$227 billion, this \$13 billion represents 6 per cent savings.

"Speed in making these adjustments and keeping war production on its toes is a main requirement today," said General Hauseman. "Since we are not now using a single weapon in the same form or design as before Pearl Harbor, it is easy to realize how utterly important become our endeavors to expedite adjustments in war contracts and to get them settled so war contractors may get on with other work."

General Hauseman's report also showed that, of a total of over \$587 millions of claims filed by contractors, the War Department has paid over \$463 million. Today contractors are being reimbursed 91 per cent of the amounts claimed. General Hauseman pointed out that these statistics indicated that contractors were filing more realistic claims and not asking for unreasonable amounts. However, he emphasized that in dollar volume, over 65 per cent of unsettled contracts have not yet been settled because contractors have filed no claims and that there must be improvement along these lines.

Navy Medical Dept. (Continued from first page)

human serum albumen to fight shock.

For security reasons, no figures can yet be divulged as to the total Naval hospital facilities outside the United States. Expansion is, however, commensurate with the territorial advances made by Naval and Marine forces. To take care of the growing number of casualties in this country, there are now more than 50 general and convalescent hospitals in commission and the Navy expects to increase its total hospital capacity to take care of 20,000 more patients during the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1945. Our best estimates indicate that this growth is sufficient.

When the year began, the Navy Medical Department manned two hospital ships. Three more have been commissioned and others are in process of conversion. An idea of the work accomplished by these ships in taking care of wounded can be gained from the log of one which showed that in a single year she had travelled almost 50,000 miles and her doctors had taken care of more than 6,000 patients. She served for several months at a station hospital at an island in the Pacific and evacuated patients directly from the beaches at a major engagement.

June 6, 1944, D-Day of the Normandy invasion, is a day of which the medical and related professions can well be proud. In the largest amphibious operation in history, the medical departments of the Allied forces worked together with magnificent teamwork and unity of purpose. The mission of the Navy Medical Corps was to supply medical services to all parts of the invading force between the ports of embarkation and the far-shore landing beaches. The Army and Navy provided joint medical care in the beach area and the Navy was responsible for seaward evacuation and for medical service afloat from the far-shores and beaches to the near-shore ports and bases.

Behind the fact of invasion were months of careful planning and months of rehearsals. Our plans were based on the assumption—and these were maximum estimates—that we might have to handle 50 to 60 thousand casualties in the first ten days. As events turned out, the total number of wounded was less than a third of our estimates.

At Normandy, all LSTs were equipped for casualty evacuation. Although our estimates were that the average LST would carry 150 men per trip, we provided facilities for 200. Each was manned by two Navy medical officers, one Army traumatic surgeon, two Army enlisted

surgical technicians, and 20 Navy hospital corpsmen. Early estimates were that evacuation from the beaches would not be possible until H plus 12, but casualty evacuation actually began at H plus 2. Six hours later, casualty evacuation points were thoroughly established, and the flow of wounded men to England was on.

The results are brought out in the report of the commanding officer of a Navy Base Hospital in England.

"The Commanding Officer," he wrote, "wishes to bring to the attention of the Commander of Naval Forces in Europe the generally excellent condition of combat casualties which have been brought to this hospital. This observation . . . has been particularly noticeable among the patients transferred on LSTs. The excellent primary treatment has been reflected in their superb morale upon arrival at this hospital."

Our primary aim has been to keep men fit and to get them fit once more for duty when they are disabled. In the hard days ahead, we will not forget our dual obligation—our responsibility to those who are still fighting and our duty to equip those who must be discharged from service for a civilian life even more useful than that which they left to don a Navy or Marine uniform.

GSC School in China

The second class of Chinese officers, 93 from brigadier general to major in rank, completed the second course at the General Staff School in China.

Marshal Wei Li-Hwang, commander of the Chinese Expeditionary force is director of the General Staff School and Brig. Gen. Chao Chia-Shiang, Chinese commandant and vice-director.

Col. Elbert W. Martin is commandant of the school, with Lt. Col. Edward D. Sirols as executive officer. Other members of the faculty are:

Lt. Col. Aladin J. Hart, Cav.; Lt. Col. Stephen L. Nordlinger; Lt. Col. George B. Bennett, Cav.; Lt. Col. Charles S. Wunder, FA; Lt. Col. Henry C. Dosier, Jr., CAC; Maj. Horace E. Belsher, CE; Maj. Joseph A. Schor, Inf.; Maj. Richard J. Craig, CAC; Maj. Leslie E. Jones, CA (AA); Maj. Hubert T. Goodman, MC; Maj. Reginald L. Hatt, Cav.; Maj. Thomas W. Shallington, Inf.; Capt. Stanley J. Smith, Inf.

Visiting instructors during the past session were:

Col. John R. Callery, AC; Lt. Col. Gordon K. Cusack, FA; Maj. Warren P. Stockwell, CWS; Capt. Edward P. Driggs, SC; Capt. George E. Noel, Inf.; Capt. Raleigh L. Gray, SC; Capt. Stanley F. Gebarski, CWS; 1st Lt. John B. Manning, Inf.; 1st Lt. Paul A. Hoffman, Inf.; 1st Lt. John W. Lee, Inf.

Letter to the Editor

We Stand Corrected!

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Tut, tut! To think that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL would make a blunder such as appears on the cover of your year-book.

Your soldier is grabbing the horizontal ropes as he descends the net. At Camp Berkeley we are taught to grab the vertical ropes only. Otherwise the man above him may step on his fingers.

M. Sgt. Kenneth J. Dollahite.

Changes in Army Regulations

The following new Army Regulations and changes to regulations have been issued by the War Department:

AR 35-1320. "General Provisions Relating To Pay Of Military Personnel. Change 2 issued 10 Nov.

AR 35-4220. "Subsistence and Rental Allowances For Commissioned Officers and Others Entitled To Similar Allowances." Issued 17 Nov. Supersedes AR 35-4220, 20 April 1943 including amendatory changes and circulars. AR 40-20. "Army Nurse Corps—General Provisions." Change 8, issued 27 Nov. This change is the only one now in force; all others have been superseded.

AR 40-25. "Hospital Dietitians and Physical Therapy Aides—General Provisions." Change 1 issued 27 Nov. Supersedes section II, Circular 162, W.D. 1944. Applies only to those who have declined appointment to AUS commissioned grade. Those commissioned in the AUS will be governed by AR 40-26.

AR 40-26. "Dietitians and Physical Therapists commissioned in the AUS." A new regulation issued 27 Nov.

AR 40-590. "Administration of Hospitals, General Provisions." Change 1, issued 16 Nov.

AR 310-50. "Orders, Bulletins, Circulars, and Memoranda." Issued 1 Dec. Supersedes AR 310-50, 8 Aug. 1942, including amendatory changes.

Seabees Birthday

The following congratulatory message was issued by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal on the occasion of the third birthday of the Navy's Seabees, 27 Dec.:

"Three years ago, on 28 Dec. 1941, the Navy's Seabees were organized to build the advance bases the Navy needs to press its attack against the enemy. Today, on their third anniversary, they can look back on a record of fighting and building that has won the admiration of the American people and the respect of other branches of the service. They likewise have provoked some highly satisfactory consternation and bluster from the enemy."

"The Seabees were first organized as a regiment of some 3,300 men, officered by the Civil Engineer Corps. Immediately, they

Service Dental Corps

A poll of dentists reveals that 97.48 per cent favor administrative independence for the Dental Corps of the Army and Navy. Dr. Edward J. Ryan, editor of *Oral Hygiene*, advised the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week.

"I particularly wish to point out to you," Dr. Ryan wrote, "that this poll was sponsored by the Northwestern University School of Journalism and that the results represent a careful and accurate

Total Vote Cast: 2,730

1. Do you favor administrative independence for the Dental Corps of the Army and Navy?

	Yes	No
a. All dentists replying to poll	97.48%	2.52%
b. Dentists in Military Service	98.09%	1.91%
c. Dentists in civilian practice	97.43%	2.57%
d. Dentists whose status is not indicated	93.13%	6.87%

2. How should administrative independence of the Dental Corps be obtained?

	By Changes in the Army and Navy Regulations	By Congressional Action	No Vote
a. Those who answered Yes to question one	13.32%	83.17%	3.51%
b. Those who answered No to question one	11.70%	28.73%	59.57%

3. Should the Dental Corps be:

	Part of the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy and under the Supervision of the Surgeons General as at Present?	Separate Corps Independent from the Medical Departments and Responsible Directly to the General Staff of the Army and to the Bureau of Naval Personnel?
a. All dentists replying to poll	9.90%	90.10%
b. Those who answered Yes to question one	7.18%	92.82%
c. Those who answered No to question one	85.11%	14.89%

4. Should the American Dental Association engage in an active campaign to secure legislation that will give administrative independence to the Dental Corps of the Army and Navy?

	Yes	No
a. Those who answered Yes to question one	98.02%	1.98%
b. Those who answered No to question one	10.64%	89.36%

Army and Navy Journal

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December 30, 1944

proved their worth in building the bases which strengthened our supply line to Australia. A demand came back for more Naval Construction Battalions. America's skilled workmen, from approximately 60 different trades, answered the call, with the result that today, more than 234,000 Seabees, and approximately 8,500 Civil Engineer Corps officers have been trained. More than three-fourths of them are now overseas, and other thousands will follow.

"They have participated in every major amphibious invasion in the European and Pacific theaters. By their unloading of supplies under fire and by their construction and repair of airfields, roads and other shore facilities, they have literally paved the way for the success of each."

"Therefore, on this third birthday of the Seabees, I extend my congratulations to an organization which chose for its motto the words, 'Can Do,' and then proceeded, by courage, skill and hard work to live up to it."

Navy Bond Purchases

An all-time high record was set by Navy personnel in their purchase of War Bonds in any single campaign when they bought a total of \$62,568,845 in bonds during their Pearl Harbor Day campaign, from December 1 to 7. This total was exclusive of bonds purchased regularly through Navy's payroll and allotment plans, and was almost three times the \$23,079,770 volume of Pearl Harbor Day of 1943 and one and one-third as much as Navy's 1944 Independence Day campaign.

Pearl Harbor Day purchases raised the total since the Navy War Bond program was established in October 1941 to \$924,359,306.

Officers' Pension Applications

In order to expedite the transmission to the Veterans' Administration of records necessary to adjudicate pension claims of officers discharged or released from active service because of physical disability under AR 605-250 or AR 40-20, with or without retirement pay benefits, and to insure that such officers are informed of their rights under law, a new circular, No. 474, was issued by the War Department under date of 18 Dec.

Close Naval Station

By an order of Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the U. S. Naval Training and Distribution Center at Camp Wallace, Tex., has been disestablished. The activity will cease its functions as a training and distribution center 1 Jan.

sampling of the dental profession. I am sure you will be interested to note particularly that the preponderance of opinion expressed a sentiment for complete separation of the Dental Corps from the Medical Corps. It is also significant that the members of the dental profession in military service have expressed themselves as in favor of autonomy of administration."

The results of the poll, the fourth in a series conducted by *Oral Hygiene*, are as follows:

Now Available

VOLUME III OF THE

UNITED STATES AT WAR

December 7, 1943

December 7, 1944

Volume I of this historic series, inaugurated on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, described our defense and our Industrial, Manpower and training preparations. Volume II, published on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, related the story of our passage from the defensive to the counter-defensive and limited offensives. Volume III deals with the marvelously successful operations of the past year in all sections of the Globe.

Just as each of the prior volumes contained more than one hundred articles from the pens of the leaders in the struggle, so the third volume contains 129 articles from equally eminent sources. Generals, Flag Officers, Air Commanders, Members of the Cabinet, Allied Leaders, and other outstanding authorities in the world struggle, make this Volume of great current and historic value. You should not be without it for present information or for your home.

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Signed

Address

(Checks or money orders payable to Army and Navy Journal, Inc., must accompany orders.)

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. F. L. Anderson, USA—Op. of Strategic Air Forces in Europe.
Maj. Gen. C. E. Branshaw, USA—Com. Gen., Materiel Command, Wright Field.
Maj. Gen. J. E. Fickel, USA—Technical Training program of AAF.
Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, jr., USA—Com. Gen. AAF Eastern Flying Training Command.
Maj. Gen. W. E. Kepner, USA—Service as Com. Gen. VIII Fighter Command.
Brig. Gen. E. P. Curtis, USA—Ch. of St. US Strategic Air Forces in Europe.
Brig. Gen. F. W. Evans, USA—Com. Gen. 1st Troop Carrier Command.

Legion of Merit

Brig. Gen. D. L. S. Brewster, USMC—Ch. of St. of Administrative Command, Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific.

The award of the Legion of Merit to the following personnel of the U. S. Army Air Forces was announced last week by the War Department:

Lt. Gen. L. H. Brereton, Maj. U. G. Ent, Brig. Gen. C. E. Thomas, jr., Col. B. A. Bridget, Col. H. C. Culston, Col. Dwight Divine, II, Col. C. S. Irvine, Col. J. H. Ives, Col. C. R. Lewis, Col. Brian O'Neill, Col. L. C. Parker, Col. W. A. Robertson, Col. A. R. Springer, Lt. Col. W. C. Mauldin, Capt. J. M. Stentz, 1st Lt. G. E. Sandgren, T.Sgt. H. J. Heinecke, and S.Sgt. G. C. Arsenate, jr.

Silver Star

The award of the Silver Star medal or OLC in lieu of second or third Silver Star, was made to the following personnel of the Army Ground Force units:

1st Lt. B. B. Darnell, FA; 1st Lt. J. N. Tidwell, Cav.; Sgt. E. H. C. Lakin, Inf.; Pvt. T. O. Daudier, FA; Capt. A. I. Wells, FA; 1st Lt. J. F. Patterson, jr., Capt. K. A. Bryant, FA; 1st Lt. G. T. Vass, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Rudolph Westland, FA; Pvt. D. L. Jones, Cav.; Sgt. L. H. Trimpe, Inf.; 1st Lt. M. S. Ferrara, FA; Pvt. N. A. Parent, Cav.; Lt. Col. Arthur Snyder, FA; Maj. D. A. Heath, FA; T.Sgt. Stanislaw, FA; Sgt. Aldo Rolli, FA; Pfc. W. M. Jablonski.

Pfc. W. J. Schults, FA; Pvt. H. J. Bolselle, FA; 2nd Lt. G. W. Flagler, Capt. T. N. Brett, FA; Capt. K. E. Richards, Capt. L. D. Thomas, jr., Sgt. O. L. Tompkins, FA; Cpl. Michael Hrynak, FA; Sgt. F. H. Page, Inf.; Capt. G. G. Bonnyman, FA; Sgt. Thomas Carlson, Inf., and Maj. W. C. McNamara, FA.

The award of the Silver Star medal, or OLC in lieu of second or third Silver Star, was made to the following members of Infantry units:

Pfc. C. H. Wooden, jr., S.Sgt. D. R. Van Wagenen, Pfc. Joseph Butterfield, Inf.; *Pvt. J. M. Szalay, Inf.; Pvt. A. J. Targina, Inf.; 1st Lt. R. F. Spencer, Inf.; Pvt. W. P. Weather, Inf.; *Pfc. J. L. Traeger, Inf.; *S.Sgt. C. F. Steward, Inf.; *T.Sgt. C. C. Schatzki, Inf.; Pfc. H. H. Thorn, Inf.; 1st Lt. S. M. Thomas, Inf.; Pfc. F. A. Truglia, Inf.; *T5 W. J. Tallman, Inf.; Pfc. W. H. Stephan, Inf.; *Pvt. H. C. Tinker, Inf.; Pvt. L. V. Carter, Inf.; Pfc. R. E. Walker, Inf.; Pvt. Wayne Williams, Inf.; 1st Lt. R. D. W. Shanberger, Inf.; 1st Lt. R. H. Wick, Inf.; S.Sgt. Joe Yelnick, Inf.; Pfc. R. J. Ternyey, Inf.; Capt. G. S. Wham, Inf.; *Cpl. M. R. Sumner, Inf.; *1st Lt. P. A. Thompson, Inf., and Pvt. H. J. Trim, Inf.

The War Department announced last week the award of the Silver Star medal to the following personnel of the US Army Air Forces:

Maj. R. G. Bailey, Maj. R. T. Henning, Capt. O. R. Allred, Capt. David Brown, Capt. E. E. Schleier, jr., 1st Lt. S. M. Allison, 1st Lt. G. A. Bennett, 1st Lt. R. M. Freeman, 1st Lt. C. F. Gumm, jr., 1st Lt. C. L. Mc Glohn, 1st Lt. E. R. Regis, *1st Lt. E. R. Ryan, 1st Lt. J. C. Woolhouse, jr., 2nd Lt. W. E. Barnard, 2nd Lt. C. R. Ryerson, 2nd Lt. G. W. Wagner, T.Sgt. C. W. Hare, T.Sgt. R. K. Offutt, and Sgt. W. C. Pomeroy.

Bronze Star

The War Department announced this week the award of the Bronze Star medal to the following personnel of Airborne units:

1st Lt. T. W. Graham, Sgt. C. G. W. Vantrease, Capt. C. R. Russell, Pvt. Frank Haddy, 1st Lt. J. R. Isaacs, Sgt. D. P. MacLeod, Capt. K. R. Price, 1st Lt. G. M. Johnson, Pfc. H. L. Wilson, Cpl. L. I. Jackson, Pvt. L. B. Marshall, Pvt. L. E. Dove, 1st Lt. M. F. Fitzgerald, Pfc. F. E. Niemiec, S.Sgt. R. J. Kelley, Pfc. Earl E. Simkins, Pvt. M. A. Newmann, Pvt. B. S. Zalenski, Pvt. A. O. Gustafson, Pvt. R. T. O'Connell, Sgt. E. E. Bell, 1st Lt. B. E. Albright, Cpl. J. R. Thompson, Pvt. J. D. Davidson, S.Sgt. G. H. Lapine, Sgt. Otto Opsahl, Sgt. W. D. Owens, Capt. E. G. Reiss, S.Sgt. W. J. Walker, Sgt. F. J. Yost, Cpl. W. S. Costanzo, Pvt. E. C. Boccafogli, Lt. Col. F. M. Schellhammer, 2nd Lt. J. H. Devine, S.Sgt. R. G. Perry, Sgt. P. D. Nunan, Sgt. Horace Pearl, T5 L. H. Nicoll, Pfc. J. E. Fitzgerald, Pfc. R. M. Kienzie, Pfc. L. K. Russell, Pvt. R. F. Hopkins, jr., Pvt. J. D. Placenti, S.Sgt. W. S. Holmes, T4 R. G. Queen, Pvt. M. J. Sellers, Sgt. E. T. Kirkedahl, 1st Lt. Irvin Bushman, S.Sgt. G. G. Hall, Pfc. A. W. Crissman, Pfc. R. W. Cutler, Pfc. F. C. Kocab, Pfc. Carl Lakes, Pfc. F. C. Lescinski, Pfc. A. G. Nagel, Pfc. A. W.

Smith, Pfc. Joseph Soboslay, Pfc. Alva Sparks, Pfc. R. I. Waldron, Pvt. J. W. Burdige, Pvt. D. W. Haupt, Pvt. E. S. Jaross, Pvt. K. L. Mills, Pvt. C. F. White, Pfc. D. C. Hannah, Pfc. F. J. Tolbert, Pvt. C. F. Knox, Sgt. Charles Matash, Cpl. R. W. Edmondson, Cpl. G. R. McMonigle, T5 R. I. Bogian, Pfc. W. J. Boley, Pfc. D. M. Carlson, Pfc. John Valiga, Pvt. W. L. Blithe, Pvt. S. A. Petrowskewicz, Capt. D. L. Savoie, Sgt. O. L. Sampson, S.Sgt. W. H. Lindsey, Cpl. M. C. Shull, Pvt. R. M. Tuttle, Capt. J. H. Boyd, Cpl. L. A. Morgan, Pfc. J. R. Apple, Pvt. T. J. Crane, Pvt. J. V. Rodier, Pvt. R. L. Seale, Sgt. Leonard Hodges, Cpl. X. J. Mayes, T5 D. L. Roberts, T4 J. R. Holman, Cpl. V. E. French, and Pvt. A. H. Horn.

Distinguished Flying Cross

The award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 290 of the personnel of the US Tenth Army Air Force was announced last week by the War Department.

Soldier's Medal

The War Department announced last week the award of the Soldier's Medal to the following personnel of the Army Air Force:

Maj. J. W. Brooke, Capt. K. W. Mitchell, 1st Lt. D. P. Carlson, *1st Lt. J. C. Fleck, 1st Lt. A. F. Lipsky, 1st Lt. Howard Wechsler, *2nd Lt. N. T. Brown, M.Sgt. C. L. Cochran, M.Sgt. Herbert Jacob, T.Sgt. Jimmie Karrant, T.Sgt. Frank Ross, S.Sgt. George Manuel, S.Sgt. S. G. Feysko, S.Sgt. H. D. Higga, S.Sgt. Charles Provenzano, Sgt. W. G. Anderson, Sgt. P. R. Hild, Sgt. D. H. Howe, T4 A. J. Hanna, Col. C. L. Carter, *Cpl. A. G. Papaleo, T5 T. M. Munson, Pfc. E. D. Jeannetti, Pfc. Mack Meadows, Pfc. Richard Ross, Pfc. H. C. Warren, Pvt. G. R. Pelletier, and Pvt. Ezell Stewart.

The Soldier's Medal was also awarded to the following:

S.Sgt. F. Walker, Inf., and *S.Sgt. Benjamin Terry, Inf.

*Posthumous award.

Service Sports

USNA Basketball

The Naval Academy announced its 1945 basketball schedule this week. Comdr. Porter F. Bedell, USN, Captain of the Academy team in 1933 will serve as officer representative and assistant coach of the team. Johnny Wilson will start his 31st year of basketball coaching; 25 of which he served at the Academy. Wilson has been head coach of the team for 9 years.

Five lettermen are available for the 1945 season from last year's squad. Capt. Ernie Litty and Adgie Back were regulars at guard positions last season and are scheduled to repeat their last years luck. Dick Duden at center, Mac McKay, Jack Carroll and Bob Howe, not a letterman, all had considerable playing experience at forward, making a combination which will be handicapped only in height.

This years schedule is as follows, all games being played at the Academy unless otherwise indicated:

10 Jan.—University of Maryland.
13 Jan.—Pentathlon Military Academy of Mexico City.
20 Jan.—Villanova College.
24 Jan.—University of Pennsylvania.
27 Jan.—Duke University.
31 Jan.—Pennsylvania State College.
3 Feb.—Columbia University (at New York City).
7 Feb.—Temple University.
10 Feb.—West Virginia University.
14 Feb.—Muhlenberg College.
17 Feb.—North Carolina Pro-Flight School.
24 Feb.—Bainbridge Naval Training Center.
3 Mar.—U. S. Military Academy.

Coast Guard Swimming

Although very few veterans remain from the 1944 swimming team, an outfit which was able to win only two of six meets a year ago, Lt. Comdr. Paul E. G. Prins, USCG, and Chief Specialist George Polous, USCGR, anticipate that the 1945 tank team will make a better record than its predecessors.

The 1945 swimming schedule follows:

Date	Swimming Team	Location
6 January	Wesleyan	New London
13 January	W.P.I.	New London
20 January	Williams	Williamstown
27 January	Brown	New London
31 January	Wesleyan	Middletown
3 February	M.I.T.	New London
10 February	Brown	Providence
24 February	Army	New London
10 March	Yale	New Haven

Union Orientation Guide

The first union orientation guide for returning servicemen, a 64-page booklet entitled, "When You Come Back," has been issued by the CIO's United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Service Arrowhead



New Arrowhead Shown with Star

The new bronze arrowhead service award for Army personnel who participate in parachute and glider landings in enemy territory in carrying out tactical missions, or who are in initial assault waves of an amphibious operation, is awarded to all those qualifying since the beginning of the war.

The device is worn on the theater ribbon as in the accompanying illustration, one only is worn on any one ribbon.

War Department authorization, eligibility and procedure of issue are explained as follows:

1. AWARD.—1. Authorization.—A bronze arrowhead is authorized as a distinctive device to be worn by members of the Army of the United States who meet the requirements of this circular in making a combat parachute jump, combat glider landing, or initial assault landing on a hostile shore during the present war.

2. Description.—The device consists of a bronze Indian arrowhead one-quarter inch in height for wear on the theater service ribbon of campaign medals for the present war.

3. Eligibility.—The device is an individual service award not a decoration. It will be awarded in addition to the bronze service star for battle participation to members of the Army of the United States who, in the combat zone of a battle or campaign established in War Department general orders, either—

a. Make a parachute jump into enemy-held territory as a member (assigned or attached) of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission, or

b. Make a glider landing in enemy-held territory as a member (assigned or attached) of an organized force carrying out an assigned tactical mission, or

c. Participate in the assault waves of an amphibious landing on enemy-held territory.

4. How worn.—a. The bronze service arrowhead will be worn with the point up in a vertical position and to the wearer's right of all service stars authorized to be worn on the theater service ribbon.

b. The device will be worn on the appropriate theater service ribbon indicating the theater in which the device was earned.

c. Only one bronze service arrowhead will be worn on any theater service ribbon.

5. How eligibility is established.—a. The immediate commander of the organization or detachment concerned will, as soon as practicable after such operation, forward through channels to the theater commander recommendations giving the list of units or detachments and names of individuals who are considered to have established eligibility to wear the distinctive device under paragraph 3.

b. The recommendation will contain data to show the geographical area involved and the period of time including dates and hours during which combat parachute jumps, combat glider landings, or assault amphibious landings on hostile shores were made.

c. Upon approval by the theater commander, the individuals concerned will be notified of their eligibility to wear the device. The theater commander will forward to The Adjutant General a list, in triplicate, of units or detachments, members of which have been authorized to wear this device and stating the place and time at which the individuals became eligible to wear the device.

d. Entry will be made in unit or detachment personnel records and appropriate notation will be made under Remarks, Administrative, in the service record for enlisted personnel and Remarks, WD AGO Form 60-1 for officers, showing the individual's authority for wearing this device.

e. Theater commanders will cause all operations occurring in their respective theaters during the period 7 December 1941 to date of this circular to be reviewed for the purpose of establishing what units or detachments have engaged in combat as described

in paragraph 3, which would qualify the individual members thereof for this award under the requirements of paragraph 3. Theater commanders will then take the action indicated in c above.

f. The Adjutant General will publish in War Department general orders the lists of units or detachments having members who are eligible for this award, giving dates during which the individuals established eligibility, in order that individuals who are no longer present with their former units may determine their eligibility.

6. Supply.—a. Overseas.—Theater commanders will obtain supply of service arrowheads by submitting requisitions on the proper port of embarkation. The port of embarkation will extract such requisitions on The Quartermaster General until instructed otherwise by The Quartermaster General. Overseas requisitions will receive priority in supply over continental United States requirements.

b. In United States.—Stations within the continental limits of the United States will obtain service arrowheads by submitting requisitions in accordance with separate instructions to be published by The Quartermaster General. Pending publication of such instructions, requisitions will not be submitted.

7. How awarded to individuals in military service.—a. With units.—Unit commanders will obtain service arrowheads for distribution in conformity with existing supply procedures.

b. Separated from unit.—Any individual in the military service who is eligible for this award but who is no longer present with the unit wherein it was earned, will prepare an affidavit setting forth the circumstances under which the award was earned and submit it to his present commanding officer. The commanding officer will verify the facts by comparison with the individual's service or other personnel records and with War Department general orders, and if the commanding officer considers the individual entitled to the award, he will obtain it for him. The affidavit will then be forwarded to The Adjutant General with notation that the award has been made, for inclusion in the individual's personal file.

8. Individuals no longer in military service.—Any individual no longer in the military service, but who is eligible to receive this award, may apply to any post, camp, or station commander and submit an affidavit as set forth above, together with his discharge certificate. The commanding officer will verify the facts by comparison with the individual's discharge certificate or other available evidence of service and with War Department general orders. If the commanding officer considers the individual entitled to the award, he will issue it gratuitously. The affidavit will then be forwarded to The Adjutant General with notation that the award has been made, for inclusion in the individual's personal file.

Heads Forces In Iceland

Brig. Gen. Early E. W. Duncan, formerly Deputy Commander, Iceland Base Command, has been named Commanding General of U. S. Army Forces in Iceland, it was announced this week by Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command.

General Duncan succeeds Maj. Gen. William S. Key, who assumed command of U. S. Army Forces in Iceland in June, 1943.

BUY WAR BONDS

Ranking Fighter Pilots

A list of United States Army Air Forces fighter pilots who had shot down fifteen or more enemy planes in aerial combat as of 15 Dec. 1944, was released to the press by the War Department on 22 Dec.

In the list, which follows, each officer's name is followed first by his Air Force number and then by the number of enemy aircraft destroyed. Thus in the first name, Major Bong is assigned to the Fifth Air Force and is credited with 38 enemy aircraft destroyed.

Maj. Richard I. Bong, 5th, 38.
Maj. Thomas B. McGuire, 5th, 30.
Lt. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, (Prisoner of War), 28th, 28.
Maj. Robert S. Johnson, 8th, 27.
Maj. George E. Preddy, 8th, 24.
Capt. Don S. Gentile, 8th, 23.
Maj. Gerald T. Johnson, 5th, 23.
Maj. Fred J. Christensen, Jr., 8th, 22.
Col. Neel E. Kearby, (Missing in Action), 5th, 22.
Col. Glenn E. Duncan, (Missing in Action), 8th, 21½.
Capt. John J. Voll, 15th, 21.
Maj. Walker M. Mahurin, 8th, 21.
Maj. Jay T. Robbins, 5th, 21.
Lt. Col. Robert B. Westbrook, 13th, 20.
Col. Charles H. MacDonald, 5th, 20.
Lt. Col. Thomas J. Lynch, (Killed in Action), 5th, 20.
Col. Hubert Zenke, (Prisoner of War), 8th, 19½.
Lt. Col. David C. Schilling, 8th, 19.
Col. David L. Hill, 14th, 18½.
Capt. John T. Godfrey, (Prisoner of War), 8th, 18.
Lt. Col. Herschel H. Green, 15th, 18.
Capt. Duane W. Beeson, (Prisoner of War), 8th, 18.
Maj. Walker Carl Beckham, (Prisoner of War), 8th, 18.
Maj. Don M. Beerbower, (Killed in Action), 9th, 17½.
Capt. James S. Varnell, 15th, 17.
Capt. Cyril F. Homer, 5th, 17.
Maj. Edward Cragg, (Missing in Action), 5th, 17.
Capt. Glen T. Eagleston, 9th, 16½.
Lt. Col. William N. Reed, 14th, 16½.
Maj. George S. Welch, 5th, 16.
Lt. Col. Richard E. Turner, 9th, 16.
Maj. Samuel J. Brown, 15th, 15½.
Maj. Bill Harris, 13th, 15.
Capt. Richard A. Peterson, 8th, 15.

Claims Substantiated

Originally, claims of enemy planes destroyed were based on observation by the claiming pilot or supporting witnesses. An enemy plane was listed as destroyed only when it was seen to burn in the air or its pilot seen to bail out.

Since January, 1943, AAF fighter planes have been equipped with gun cameras which are mounted in the wings or the nose and operate when the planes' guns fire, providing positive proof of whether and where the enemy aircraft is hit. To claim a positive victory, a pilot's camera

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must show the crash or the mid-air explosion of the opposing plane, or its pilot's bail-out.

If an AAF pilot overshoots the enemy plane, or it plunges out of sight into a cloud, it is listed as "probably damaged" if the film shows sufficient hits in vital sections. If, however, the record of the film is augmented by visual evidence that the plane crashed or burned in the air or its pilot bailed out, it is listed as a sure kill.

Longest in combat of all Army Air Forces, Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney's Fifth has encountered much air fighting in the Southwest Pacific, both on escort missions with heavy bombers and in combined operations against ground and naval forces.

The Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces fighter pilots, flying bomber escort against Nazi targets, have engaged in more air fighting, and consequently have amassed larger scores than the other two air forces battling the Western Axis—the Ninth and Twelfth. The latter two engage primarily in air-ground operation, and the German Air Force is prone to make its greatest effort against strategic bombardment.

Scores of the Seventh Air Force are small because in its operating area the distance from our bases to Japanese bases are so great that until recently our fighters were unable to escort bombers and engaged in far less air fighting than in other air forces. The Tenth and Eleventh Air Forces have engaged in little air fighting.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's organization, although long in operation as the China Air Task Force and later as the Fourteenth Air Force, lists few leading scorers on its roster because it has been committed to devote the major part of its effort in support of Chinese armies.

Service Period Card

On or about 10 Jan. 1945 there will be available to all ships and stations a revised edition of NavPers form 615, "Completion of Service Period Card." This new card will replace the present "Expiration of Enlistment Card" and will be used by all stations.

The revised form provides space for the entry of the date of completion of the three-year longevity period as well as the date of expiration of enlistment. The card will be filed chronologically. By this method, only one card need be prepared and it may be used continuously.

We must defeat our enemies and avert inflation. Help to achieve this double purpose by buying "E" bonds of the 6th War Loan.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

THE Sulgrave Club was the scene of the coming-out party of Miss Mary Belrne Echols, daughter of Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols, assistant chief of Air Staff, Army Air Forces, and Mrs. Echols, Christmas afternoon.

The debutante made a charming picture in a bouffant gown of white tulle over satin, made with an off-the-shoulder decolletage formed by two bands of white ostrich. Another band of the feathers gave a peplum effect, and she carried a spray of white lilies and pink camellias.

Mrs. Echols was gowned in pale beige lace with corsage of green orchids and Mrs. Louise F. Baillet of Houston, Tex., grandmother of the bud was in black crepe with purple orchids.

Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff, presided at the tea table, alternating with Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War, Mrs. H. H. Arnold, Mrs. Henry Conger Pratt, Mrs. Rex Mansell, Mrs. Howard C. Davidson, Mrs. Horace Smith, and others.

Mrs. Ralph Wooten, Mrs. C. C. Bubb, Mrs. S. R. Bretnall, Mrs. R. S. Risien, and Mrs. Richard Miller were at the punch bowl.

Among the invited guests were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal, the Assistant Secretary of War for Air and Mrs. John J. McCloy, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Powers, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Somervell, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Fechet, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Walsh and several hundred more, among them Cadets and Midshipmen home on leave.

The debutante of New Year's Day is to be Miss Lelia Gordon Dickey, whose grandmother, Mrs. George Barnett, widow of the first World War Commandant of the Marine Corps, is to give a tea for her at her home, 1622 Rhode Island Ave. Monday's tea will climax two other festive occasions for the debutante, one a tea given by her mother, Mrs. Newbold Noyes, on the 28th and a dance at the 1925 F Street Club tonight, at which Mrs.



Bachrach

MISS SHIRLEY WHITE

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Lane White of Wicasset, Me., whose engagement to Lt. Roger Marvin Scaife, USA, of Milton, Mass., was recently announced by her parents.

John Gross is to be hostess.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles gathered about them at their quarters at Fort Myer, Christmas Day a regular family party in festive keeping of the day. In the company of eighteen were Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, Jr., whose husband, Col. Surles is overseas; their two small children; also Mrs. Surles' parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden and her sister, Mrs. M. W. Schoephoester, the

(Please turn to page 548)

Weddings and Engagements

MR. and Mrs. Walter O. Schwarz of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Schwarz, to Maj. Norman D. Cota, Jr., United States Army Air Forces, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Norman D. Cota, of Gainesville, Fla.

Miss Schwarz is a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer Seminary and is in her senior year at Connecticut College.

Major Cota graduated from the United States Military Academy in January, 1943. He has recently returned to England after a leave in this country. He formerly served as Squadron Operations Officer for a Fighter Squadron in England. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. He is now with the Headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe.

Mrs. W. G. Travis announces the engagement of her daughter Nancy Nell, to William Robert Jarrell, Jr., Cadet, United States Military Academy, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Jarrell of Springfield, Tenn.

Miss Travis attended Tennessee Tech, Cookeville, and was a member of the 1943 graduating class from Vanderbilt University. Cadet Jarrell is first classman at West Point and will be graduated in June 1945.

Miss Julia Langley Dutton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald L. Dutton, USA, became the bride of Lt. Frederick L. Ingham, AUS, son of Mrs. Thomas S. Ingham of Newark, Dela., at five o'clock on 23 Dec. in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, Dela. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Everett Hallman.

Escorted by her brother, Robert H. Dutton, in the absence of her father, who is overseas, the bride wore a gown of candleglow faille, fashioned with a sweetheart neck line, fitted bodice and a long flaring train. An ivory tulle veil which was fastened to a Juliet cap of pearls fell beyond the train. Her flowers were white roses and sweet peas tied with the ribbons used by her maternal grandmother on her wedding bouquet.

Miss Ella Mae Maclary of Newark, Dela., daughter of Mrs. R. E. Maclary, was maid of honor and Miss Barbara Anne Ritz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Ritz of Weston, Massachusetts, was the bridesmaid.

Robert E. Price, Jr., Apprentice Sea-

man, Merchant Marine was the best man. The ushers were Mr. Delevan Stearns, of Newark, N. J., Lt. James Anderson, AUS, Cadet Reamer W. Argo, Jr., USMA, and E. Henshaw Steedle, M.M., 3/c, USN.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride. The wedding cake was cut with the saber of the bride's father. By prearrangement, a toast was given at six o'clock to Colonel Dutton, who at the same time drank to the health and happiness of the bride and groom.

The engagement of Lt. Comdr. James Alexander Marks, USN, and Miss Virginia Antrim Fritchman is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon A. Fritchman of Chevy Chase, Md., formerly of Summit, N. J.

Commander Marks was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1938 after preparing at Bullis School, Takoma Park, Md. He is a brother of Comdr. Arthur Duncan Marks, USN. They are sons of Mrs. Samuel Harrison Marks of Washington and the late Mr. Marks. Lt. Comdr. Marks is now serving in the Pacific. His fiancée attended the American School, Shanghai, China, and Kent Place School at Summit. She was graduated from Holton Arms, Washington, and is now studying at Connecticut College for Women.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Holmes announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Anne, to 1st Lt. Frank M. Farrell, Jr., AAF, who served as a bomber pilot with the 8th Air Force in England, and who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell of East Orange. Miss Holmes is a graduate of the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent, N. J., and is a member of the Junior 'a' Kemps. Before entering the Army, Lt. Farrell attended Clarkson College of Technology.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ellin Gudger, daughter of the late Capt. Gudger, USN, and granddaughter of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, to Lt. (jg) James Milton Parks, Naval Air Transport Command, by her mother, Mrs. Emmet Carlyle Gudger.

The bride-elect was graduated from Friends School in Washington and Mt. Holyoke College and presented to society in the Capital by her parents in the season of 1938-39.

Lt. Parks was graduated from Western High School, Washington, and Dartmouth College in 1939. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and Casque and Gauntlet. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas England Parks, of Dallas, Tex., and Washington, where his father has been a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for several years. The marriage is scheduled for 1 January at the Sulgrave Club.

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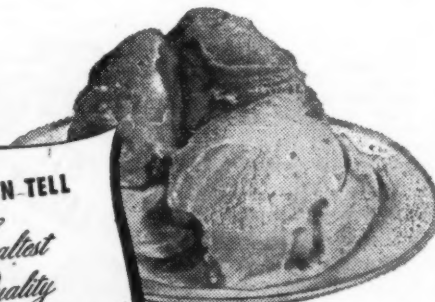
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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

26 Dec. 1944

Capt. and Mrs. Clyde R. Robinson of the Washington Navy Yard were guests on Christmas of Mrs. Douglas L. Howard of St. John Street.

Mrs. James A. Logan has returned from California and will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Earl R. Morrissey and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bowdoin before opening her home on King George St.

Capt. Thomas Starr King came here from Panama for the wedding of his daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. King, and Lt. Comdr. J. P. M. Johnston, which took place last week.

Capt. Clarkson Bright, USN, and Mrs. Bright are spending a week at Carvel Hall. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Bennett and their young son arrived recently from California and are spending the holidays with Mrs. Bennett's parents, Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Purdie of Murray Ave.

Lt. George H. Koolage, USAAF, is spending Christmas leave with his mother, Mrs. Harry N. Koolage of Duke of Gloucester St. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Winant entertained at a cocktail party last week at North Severn Officers' Mess.

The Misses Harriet Dowd and Brooke Holt, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Holt, students at Oldfields School, Glencoe, Md., are spending a month's vacation with their mother at her apartment on Prince George St. Mrs. Carter, wife of Lt. Comdr. R. W. Carter, USN, has returned from California to spend several months with her father, Mr. James G. O'Neill.

FT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

23 Dec. 1944

Col. Bert S. Wampler recently spent several days at Ft. Dix, N. J., and Ft. Devens, Mass., observing activities at separation centers at those posts. Col. Wampler now is executive officer of the personnel center at Camp Atterbury.

Capt. Frank J. Luchowski, post adjutant, is to leave today for Buffalo, N. Y., to spend a week with his wife.

Mrs. George R. Middleton of Columbus, O., where Col. Middleton is on duty at Ohio State University, visited last week with her daughter, Sophia, who is assistant supervisor at Riley Hospital, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Frank Chapelle of Harrisville, Mich., is the guest of her son, Capt. Francis O. Chapelle, and Mrs. Chapelle.

Lt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Scorsone and son have gone to Saginaw, Mich., for Christmas.

Capt. Homer Haughe, 798th Military Police Battalion, and Mrs. Haughe have gone to Abilene, Tex., to visit Capt. Haughe's mother.

NORFOLK, VA.

28 December, 1944

Most of the holiday entertainments are centered around the season's debutantes whose presentation to society was celebrated last Friday night in a ball given by the Norfolk German Club.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Albert Penn, who are leaving the Navy Yard to make their home in Washington; and Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson, who will be leaving next week for Bremerton, Wash., were honor guests at two lovely parties this week. The first was given by the Warrant Officers of the Yard at the Warrant Officers Mess in the nature of a cocktail party and the second by the regular officers attached to the Navy Yard, with a cock-

tail party and dance given in the Officers Mess.

Capt. and Mrs. Melville J. Aston will be hosts this afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at their quarters in the Naval Hospital at Naval Operating Base at an egg-nog party, to which invitations have been issued to one hundred and twenty-five.

Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Pessagno entertained Friday night at an egg-nog party and buffet supper given at the Bachelor Officers Quarters, U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.

Lt. (jg) Louis M. Richard was host on Friday afternoon at a cocktail party given in the Williamsburg Room, Officers Club, Naval Operating Base. The guests numbered sixty.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Oswald Beechmond Watson, Jr., USNR, whose marriage took place last week were guests of honor Friday night at a delightful party given by the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Beechmond, sr., of Orange, and Mrs. George Critcher Roper of Norfolk at the home of Mr. Roper on Westover avenue. The guests numbered about thirty-five.

Capt. John W. Jamison, USN, has returned from duty in the Southwest Pacific and has joined Mrs. Jamison and family on Studeley avenue, Edgewater. Later Capt. Jamison will leave for Washington where he has been ordered for duty.

Comdr. John F. Davidson, USN, arrived this week to spend his leave with Mrs. Davidson and family at the home of Mrs. Davidson's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Raguet at their quarters at the Naval Operating Base.

QUANTICO, VA.

21 December, 1944

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey attended the pre-Christmas fete Sunday afternoon at the Commandant's house as Lt. Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Vandegrift welcomed some two hundred and fifty guests. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus were present also.

Col. and Mrs. T. H. Cartwright were hosts at dinner in their quarters on Dec. 12. The guests invited were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, and Capt. and Mrs. A. J. White (USN).

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. C. Cumming are entertaining Mrs. Cumming's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Williams of Sheridan, Wyo. Sam C. Cumming, jr., will be spending the holidays with his parents. He attends Augusta Military Academy, in Staunton, Va.

On 17 December, Comdr. and Mrs. R. L. Ware entertained at a buffet supper in their quarters. The guests present were Capt. and Mrs. H. R. McCleery (USN), Comdr. and Mrs. F. R. Hittinger, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Sayers, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Syslo.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.

21 December, 1944

Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Riebold celebrated their 11th anniversary. Their guests were Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. W. Whitney, Maj. and Mrs. O. L. Mietzel, Mrs. C. O. Wyman, Maj. and Mrs. W. J. Czapp, Lt. and Mrs. H. W. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Sipe, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Jensen, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Vasey and Lt. R. Mesrobian.

Mrs. J. E. Rentsch was honored by Mrs. W. S. Chadwick and Mrs. J. R. Hollingsworth at a luncheon in the drum room of the Officers Mess on Wednesday. The invited guests were Mrs. R. A. Moorehead, Mrs. W. A. Eastcring, Mrs. V. A. McNeill, Mrs. M. Fisher, Mrs. E. E. Eller, Mrs. George Monson, Mrs. C. H. Foresman, Mrs. A. C. Hartkopf, Mrs.

Jack Small, Mrs. T. Edwards and Lieutenant Pettit.

Lt. and Mrs. Norman Rainier entertained their house guest, Lt. Sarah Vardy at a cocktail party on Sunday afternoon. Lt. Vardy returned to her post at Cherry Point on Monday.

Maj. and Mrs. R. R. Amerline entertained at a dinner party in their quarters on Friday. The guests were Lt. and Mrs. Henry M. Cuneo (USNR), Capt. and Mrs. M. P. Barrow, and Lt. Norman Rainier.

The Searchlight

(Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

THIS third new year of Searchlight service finds us with much shorter wanted lists than usual, thanks to the invaluable assistance and frequent encouragement we have received. We thank all those who have helped.

On the wanted list now:

Archer, Mrs. Stephan M., wife Comdr. '32; Ascherfeld, Mrs. Theo. F., wife Comdr. '28; Blair, Mrs. Richard H., wife Comdr. '32; Brokenshire, Mrs. Douglas B., wife Comdr. '30; Bunner, Mrs. James, wife Comdr. (SC); Climie, Mrs. James F., wife Capt. USMC; DeMetropolis, Mrs. George, wife Comdr. '31; Doukas, Mrs. N. G., wife Lt. C. '35; Fawkes, Mrs. Emerson E., wife Comdr. '32; Field, Mrs. Benjamin, wife Comdr. '30; Fischer, Mrs. Charles S., wife Comdr. Ret.; Franklin, Mrs. William R., wife Comdr. '32; Gregory, Mrs. Richard V., wife Comdr. '32; Harris, Mrs. Noble, wife Lt. C.; Harenburger, Mrs. C. H., wife Lt.; Hendrick, Mrs. Hugh, wife Comdr.; Higley, Mrs. R. Delos, wife Comdr. '29; Johnson, Mrs. Frank L., wife Comdr. '30; Kehl, Mrs. George W., wife Comdr. '32; Lambert, Mrs. Richard H., wife Comdr. '32; Lay, Mrs. James T., wife Comdr. '31; Lee, Mrs. George, wife Comdr.; Levin, Mrs. R. B., wife Comdr.; McGregor, Mrs. Rob Roy, wife Comdr. '27; Nowell, Mrs. Byron, wife Lt. Cdr. '35; O'Leary, Mrs. V. M., wife Capt. '20; Peterson, Mrs. Martin R., wife Comdr.; Raring, Mrs. George E., wife Comdr. '32; Renna, Mrs. Joseph B., wife Capt. '23; Rixey, Mrs. Franklin S., wife Comdr.; Robinson, Mrs. Alvin, wife Comdr. USNR; Ruckner, Mrs. Edward A., wife Comdr. '32; Smith, Mrs. Levering, wife Comdr. '32; Torrey, Mrs. Philip, wife Comdr. '34; Witherow, Mrs. Joseph, wife Comdr. '32; Young, Mrs. E. J. S., wife Comdr.

Minecraft Insignia

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the wearing of a shoulder insignia by enlisted personnel serving in minecraft. The insignia is multicolored. It must be worn on the left sleeve, the top of the insignia to be one-half inch below the shoulder seam.

It was directed that this new insignia not be worn in the presence of the enemy ground forces or at any time when the senior officer present considers that wearing the insignia might endanger the security of his command. Authorization to wear the insignia will be entered in each enlisted man's service record. Authorization to wear the insignia terminates upon detachment from minecraft units.

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Army and Navy Journal

December 30, 1944

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Oriental Language Courses

Applications are desired from male line officers and male enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve for selection for intensive training in the practical use of a specified oriental language. Courses will be given in Japanese, Chinese, Russian, and Malay languages at the Navy School of Oriental Languages at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

The course in Japanese will be 14 months; Chinese, 18 months; Russian, 6 months; and Malay, 6 months. During the course of study all students whether married or single will be required to live in the college bachelor quarters, it was directed.

Without exception, applicants must be within the age limits of 19 and 29. They need not necessarily be physically qualified for general sea duty. Applicants must have completed at least two years of college work. In addition they must possess a college record of an honors standard and show evidence of a thorough mastery of one or more foreign languages, preferably an oriental language, German or Greek; or possess a college record of 80 per cent A's or have an average of 3.6 or rank in the top five per cent of their college class.

Special language qualification forms are being distributed. Applications should be routed to the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel through official channels.

Aviation Machinist's Mate Rating

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has established aviation machinist's mate T (Gas turbines) rating, in pay grades 4-1 inclusive. At such times as complements are established and qualifications published, commanding officers are authorized to effect changes of rating from AMM to AMMT ratings of equal pay grade. These rating changes may be made only to fill vacancies in complement.

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Society

(Continued from Page 546)

former Marian Bryden, with her small son, Billy, and Mrs. Bryden's brother, Mr. Thomas Barry of Washington, Col. and Mrs. E. Swasey, cousins of Mrs. Surles were also guests as were Mrs. Roderick Allen and young daughters, Nancy and Gale, and Mrs. George Reed, wife of Col. Reed, USA, (overseas) with her son, Jerry.

Mrs. Schoephoester spent the Holidays with her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Bryden and Mrs. Surles, Jr., who is residing for the present in Wilmington, Del., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Surles. She was guest of honor at a luncheon given Wednesday by Mrs. William Morris, wife of Maj. Gen. Morris, now with Gen. Patton's army.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Merritt W. Ireland have had with them Christmas week, their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul M. Ireland of Colorado and two sons, Cadet Paul M. Ireland, Jr., second classman at West Point, and Cadet Merritt W. Ireland 2nd, of the New Mexico Military School. Dr. Paul Ireland has been serving in the South Pacific since July '43.

Some of the cadets from West Point who attended the dinner dance at the Army-Navy Country Club Saturday night were Cadets Frank Kane, Jr., Bob Tansley, Dick Nelson and Bernard James; and from Annapolis there were Midshipmen Webster Gokey, Andrew Lemeschewsky, John Switzer and Bob O'Shea. Miss Joan Trudeau, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur Trudeau was hostess at a dinner at her home in Arlington, later taking her young guests on to the dance at the Army-Navy Club.

Col. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant were hosts at their annual Christmas Eve party Sunday evening at their home in Kenwood, Md.

Cadet William L. Clarkson, Class of 1945, United States Military Academy, is spending his Christmas leave with his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William M. Clarkson, 1614 Ripon Place, Alexandria, Va. Cadet Clarkson is an Air Cadet and will receive his wings upon graduation in June 1945.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis entertained at an eggnog party and dinner Christmas Eve for a company of twenty at their home, Great Oaks, in near-by Arlington, Va. Col. and Mrs. Davis with Mrs. Paul Greenalgh will entertain tonight at a cocktail party for a large group of guests who are away from their homes.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. A. Toutant Beauregard and their son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Porter Bedell, were hosts at a Christmas party at their home in Annapolis, which drew several guests from Washington, among them Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Mullally, the latter a sister to the hostess.

Capt. Marion Russell Kelley, USN, and Mrs. Kelley spent the Christmas week-end in Annapolis with Mrs. Frank Vernon Rigler, wife of Capt. Rigler, who was matron of honor for Mrs. Kelley, when she sponsored the launching of the USS Prosperine in Chicago later in the week.

Miss Mary Davidson, daughter of Maj. Gen. Howard Davidson, of the Tenth Air Force in India, and Mrs. Davidson was presented to her parents' friends at a tea at the Washington Club, along with two young women friends, the Misses Barbara Neville Miller and Olive Watson, all freshmen at Vassar.

Miss Virginia Summerlin, daughter of Mrs. Horace Smith, wife of Col. Smith, USA, made her bow Saturday night at a dance at the 1925 F Street Club, the dance following a small dinner party at her home at which was her house guest, Miss Susan Morris, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris of New York.

The 23rd of December brought the annual party of that date given by Maj. and Mrs. Parker West at their apartment at 2101 Connecticut Ave., which was fra-

U. S. COAST GUARD

THE President on 20 Dec. appointed to the rank of lieutenant commander for temporary service with rank of 1 July 1944 reserve lieutenants serving on continuous active duty whose dates of rank are from 1 Oct. 1942 to 20 Nov. 1942. In addition the reappointment to lieutenant commander for temporary service with rank from 1 July 1944 was given the following officers previously appointed to lieutenant commander while serving in specific assignments:

Abraham L. Spitzer
Clayton E. Snyder
Raymond K. Smith
John A. Flynn

Officers under disciplinary action or awaiting such action including probation following sentence of court martial or Secretary of the Navy's Direction, those on leave prior to release from active duty and those to whom orders to inactive duty have been issued are not eligible under the authority for the above promotions.

Navigation Training School

In order to train enlisted men in the servicing of the aids to marine navigation there has been established at the Coast Guard Training Station at Groton, Conn., a new training school. The first class started 15 Dec. This new training is being projected as a long-range activity, to be continued after the war, the Coast Guard stated.

The course of instruction which will be given as now planned will require about 16 weeks. During this training period the operation and maintenance of all types of navigation aids such as light-houses, fog signals, radiobeacons, lightships and buoys will be covered.

The new training course will be open only to men of high caliber who are first class or chief petty officers in the Machinist's mate, motor mechanic's mate, or electrician's mate specialists, or in other ratings if having mechanical ability or experience. Selections will be restricted to personnel who indicate their intention to remain in the service.

After the men have successfully completed this course, they will be assigned to Coast Guard depots for further practical and on-the-job training in the maintenance and operation of aids to navigation equipment. Upon completion of this

grant with the aromatic scent of spruce bows and gay with scarlet berries and ribbons. Presiding at the tea table with its all white decorations were Mrs. Harold Butler, wife of the British Minister, Mme. Thors, wife of the Minister of Iceland, Lady Broderick, Mrs. Willard Holbrook, and others.

Ellen Dorothy Beach, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Beach, 9615 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., was graduated recently from Midshipman's School, USNR, Women's Reserve, at Northampton, Mass., and has been placed on active duty. Colonel Beach is Chief, Administrative and Personnel Division, New York Port of Embarkation.

Ensign Beach attended Marymount Preparatory School, Tarrytown, N. Y. and Trinity College for Women, Washington, D. C. Before entering the Naval service, Ensign Beach was employed in the Guest Relation Department of the Blue Network, New York City.

Action on Legislation

H. R. 5587. First Supplemental Appropriation Bill. Signed by President.

H. R. 1023. To establish a Chief of Chaplains of the Navy. Signed by President.

H. R. 1284. To provide for naturalization of persons in the armed forces whose service record is clear, and who are recommended by their commanding officers, even if their record of entry into the United States is not available. Signed by President.

H. R. 4144. To reimburse Brig. Gen. Louis J. Fortier for loss of property in the Yugoslav campaign, 24 April 1941. Signed by President.

H. R. 5062. Authorizes disbursing officers of the armed forces and of agencies operating with the armed forces to cash and negotiate checks, drafts, etc., and to conduct exchange transactions. Signed by President.

H. R. 5248. To extend the time for examination of monthly accounts covering expenditures of disbursing officers of the Marine Corps. Signed by President.

period of training the successful candidates will be then ready for active duty on a cutter of the tender class, on any light station, at a repair depot, or where ever enlisted men are needed to deal with aids to navigation work.

Officials explain that the aids to navigation duties of the Coast Guard will be just as great, if not on a larger scope after the war than at present. This is why the Guard desires career enlisted personnel to pursue this training program.

Qualifications for Radarmen

Rear Adm. J. F. Farley, Chief Personnel Officer, has announced new special qualifications for radarmen. The qualifications deal with Loran operators and fall under the classification of special qualifications.

The following qualifications were established for Loran operators in radar:

(1) Men who have successfully completed an approved course for Loran Operators and who have been assigned to Loran Stations for a period of not less than six (6) months may be rated as Radarmen.

(2) Men so rated will be designated by the Letter (L) carried in parenthesis after the abbreviated rating, e. g., RdM3c (L). It is intended that Loran Operators will be given Radarmen Training at a later date and made available for duty afloat. When such training has been completed the indicator (L) will be dropped from the rating.

(3) Loran Operators will not be advanced to or in the rating of Radarmen (L) in excess of the allocations of Radarmen set up for Loran Stations and/or other activities where Radarmen are attached.

New Plastic Buoys

Plastic as a material for the construction of buoys is now being given a trial by the Coast Guard. Over 200 plastic buoys are now being given exhaustive trials. All districts have been supplied with small quantities of the buoys in order that the effects of climate, and all the various conditions under which buoys must serve, can be observed. These buoys do not need painting. The proper color is mixed with the plastic and the buoys are the same color all the way through.

Readjustment Allowances

Returning veterans who visit local offices of the United States Employment Service are being urged to preserve their rights to readjustment allowances as long as possible by accepting essential employment whenever available. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, War Manpower Commission, said this week.

As part of the USES special service program for veterans, the Veterans' Employment Representatives stationed in the 1,500 local employment offices have been instructed to explain provisions of Title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 pertinent to allowance payments and are attempting to correct any misapprehension on the part of service men that the allowance is a gratuity, Mr. McNutt declared.

Although any determination regarding disqualification of a veteran to receive readjustment allowances remains the responsibility of the unemployment compensation agency concerned, the USES is charged with the responsibility of providing the agency with information about refusal to accept suitable employment without good cause.

Under Title V of the readjustment act, veterans retain the right to 52 weeks of readjustment allowances until two years after the end of the war, or following discharge, whichever is later.

Service Men at Warm Springs

Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, announced 6 Dec. Presidential approval of a grant of \$171,580 for constructing and equipping an addition to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation Hospital to provide additional facilities for the treatment of service men victims of poliomyelitis and spinal injuries.

Tell Your Family and Friends: Share Air-mail Advantages, With Others

CBI Air Service Command

Hq. CBI Air Service Command—Five majors of CBI Air Service Command were made lieutenant colonels in Special Orders dated 1 December, 1944.

They are F. Valdemar Peterson, chief of Plans and Operations Division of the Northern Air Service Area Command; Arthur O. Plunkett, assistant chief of the Air Force Movements Section of ASC Headquarters; Brendan J. Reilly, pioneer supply expert of CBI; Frederick G. Welsh, pilot who distinguished himself recently in rescuing a soldier strapped in an "iron lung" respirator, in the Colonel's liaison airplane; and George M. Wright.

Concurrently, the following were promoted from captain to major: Albert C. Bailey, Elmer G. Carlson, John C. Docter, John A. Dodge, Hugh Grayson, Lou R. Hahn, Bobbie F. Kendrick, Frank E. McDowell, Jr., Eugene B. Michael, Ivy R. Robinson, Frederick Stone, Martin B. Tusk.

Sixteen first lieutenants were elevated to captaincies and eighteen second lieutenants received the silver bar.

In a subsequent special order William O. Thomson was elevated from lieutenant colonel to full colonel. Colonel Thomson is assistant supply officer for the CBI Air Service Command, under Col. Donald Hardy.

The "Petrol Patters," pioneer truck company of the CBI Air Service Command, recently passed its 30th month of service in Asia. The outfit operated on the Lido Road area when the road itself was still a military dream.

"On the sea" has now been added to "on the land and in the air" in describing the activities of CBI Air Service Command. A fleet of barge-like craft known as RCL's or ramp cargo lighters, has been added to the facilities of the Air Force Movements Section, of freight and passenger expeditors of the Command. The craft will fill the gaps where neither rail nor road exists, improving the speed of the line of communications between Bengal and the Assam and Burma. Indian rivers of shallow depth will be easily surmounted by the lighters. Head of the Movements Section is Col. E. A. Boudreau, former member of the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission. The craft were assembled by a crew of ASC Mechanical experts under the direction of Lt. John Ben Jorn, a Brooklynite with experience as a marine superintendent on the Hudson River.

Christmas atmosphere started around the end of November in the Hq. of CBI Air Service Command. At that time the Christmas packages despatched by the home folks back in October began to arrive. It was noted that about a quarter of the recipients "could not wait," giving such excuses as, "Well, maybe I'll get another one later" before ripping open the package and gloating over goodies from "Uncle Sugar Able." The hold-outs are now very popular soldiers.

For some time, various outfits have befriended or "adopted" stray children in their areas. The best known is "Sergeant" Hobbie Tezpur, mascot of the "Burma Peacocks" outfit in Burma. The lad, discovered in the jungles of Assam more than a year ago, is now a healthy, growing young soldier of 4. Hobbie had to be told all about Santa Claus; he thought the "nice old man in the long beard" was Uncle Sam! Trees were ordered from the Assam-Tibet mountains early in November by many outfits.

Believed to be the first American soldier of the China-Burma-India Air Service Command to be given permission to marry by the Theater Commander, M. Sgt. William I. McClaren of Marshall, Tex., became the bridegroom of Miss Colleen Marie Edwards of Jeypore, Coraput, India, in November. The Sergeant is a veteran of 34 months' overseas duty and is acting first sergeant of a Signal Corps detachment assigned to the Bangalore Air Depot of Air Service Command. His bride departed at the end of November for the home of the bridegroom's parents in Texas, where she awaits her husband's return via the Rotation Policy.

In the Army there is no maintenance service ultimately more important than Preventive Maintenance. It's the old story of prevention being worth more than the cure.

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Born

BAILEY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 6 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Edward Marshall Bailey, a daughter, Betty Jane Bailey.

BAKER—Born at Union Hospital, the Bronx, New York City, 12 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Leonard E. Baker, AUS, a son, John Alfred Baker.

BANKSTON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 4 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Henry Richard Bankston, a son, Gary Richard Bankston.

BARNES—Born in Forth Worth, Texas, 12 November 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. W. W. Barnes, Jr., USA, their second child, William Wright Barnes, III, grandson of Col. B. C. Andrus, USA, now overseas, and Mrs. Andrus, of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Barnes of Forth Worth.

BROPHY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 5 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. John Joseph Brophy, a son, Michael Brophy.

BROWN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 13 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Vernon Stevens Brown, sr., a son, Vernon Stevens Brown, jr.

BURKE—Born at Doctor's Hospital, New York City, 17 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edwin M. Burke, USNR, a daughter, Lt. Burke is on duty in the Pacific.

BURLIN—Born at Station Hospital, MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., 1 December 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles W. Burlin, jr., USN, a son, Charles William Burlin, III.

BURNETT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Darrell H. Burnett, Inf., a daughter.

CABLE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 9 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Daniel Kingston Cable, a daughter, Kathryn Vaughan Cable.

CASTLE—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 25 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William R. Castle, USNR, a son, William R. Castle, jr.

CERULLI—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cerulli, a son, Maurice Cerulli.

CLARKE—Born at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 26 November 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles P. Clarke, a daughter, Catherine Pace Clarke.

CLEVELAND—Born at the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Folger Cleveland, AAF, a son, Henry Folger Cleveland, jr.

CONWAY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walter C. Conway, a son.

CUMMINS—Born at Palo Alto Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., 4 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Cummins, jr., USA, a daughter, Mary Jane, granddaughter of Col. H. B. Crea, USA, and the late Mrs. Crea, and of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Cummins, USA, Ret. Col. Cummins is on duty overseas with the First Army.

DAIGLE—Born at St. Alphonsus Hospital, Boise, Idaho, recently, to Maj. and Mrs. Lewellyn C. Daigle, AC, USA, a daughter, Margaret Mary.

DALE—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 12 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Chalmers Dale, 2nd, AUS, a daughter, Elizabeth Healy.

DAVIS—Born at New River, N. C., 12 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Dellwyn Lewis Davis, USMC, a son, Dellwyn Lewis Davis, jr.

DAVIS—Born at Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., 10 December 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Ellsworth I. Davis, CE, USA, a son, Ellsworth Ingalls Davis, jr. Col. Davis is overseas.

DEAN—Born at Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 16 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William Tucker Dean, jr., AUS, a son, Jonathan. Lt. Dean is now serving overseas.

DEAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Arthur L. Dean, jr., Inf., a daughter.

DICKINSON—Born at Orange (N. J.) Memorial Hospital, 18 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Philemon R. Dickinson, a daughter.

DONNELLY—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., 8 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Walter Patrick Donnelly, Inf., a son, Walter Patrick, jr., their second child.

DOYLE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward Francis Doyle, a son, Hugh Joseph Doyle.

DUSEK—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 December 1944, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Edgar Dusek, a daughter, Jacqueline Louise Dusek.

EGAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 12 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. John Lloyd Egan, sr., a son, John Lloyd Egan, jr.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

GUEST—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 11 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Daniel Guest, a son, George Michael Guest.

HART—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 14 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William Alfred Hart, jr., a daughter, Lorrie Leon Hart.

HAVEMEYER—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Henry Mitchell Havemeyer, AUS, a son, Craig Havemeyer.

HEMPLE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Carl Eugene Max Hempel, a son, Larry Carl Hempel.

HILLIARD—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. George McIntosh Hilliard, a son, James Robert Hilliard.

HOLMES—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Ross Bishop Holmes, a son, David Ross Holmes.

HOWARD—Born at US Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Howard, USNR, their second son, James Scott Howard, grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, USN.

JACKSON—Born at Eveleth Hospital, Eveleth, Minn., 1 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Paul Jackson, AUS, a daughter, Susan O'Quinn Jackson.

JAEGGLI—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 11 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Victor Benard Jaeggli, a son, Wilson Jaeggli.

KENNEDY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Martin F. Kennedy, Ord., a son.

KILGORE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 14 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Kilgore, sr., a son, Charles Carroll Kilgore, jr.

KIMMEL—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 4 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward R. Kimmel, USNR, a daughter, Dorothy Johnson Kimmel, granddaughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. E. Kimmel, USN, Ret.

KINGSTON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 6 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Robert Eugene Kingston, a son, Fred Robert Kingston.

KLUTZ—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. William Lewis Klutz, a daughter, Stacy Charlotte Klutz.

KRAMER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 13 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert Donald Kramer, a daughter, Catherine Kramer.

LAUBENHEIMER—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 11 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Laubheimer, a daughter, Joan Kathryn Laubheimer.

LEES—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, N. Y., 13 December 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John J. Lees, USNR, a second daughter, Susan Cottingham Lees.

LOFBERG—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 1 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Carl K. Lofberg, a daughter, Carla Nan Lofberg.

LOVELL—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 5 December 1944, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert Harold Lovell, a son, Robert Harold Lovell, jr.

MALPIN—Born at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., 14 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Allan H. Malpin, jr., AUS, a son, Malcolm Mitchell.

MILLEN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 10 December 1944, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Eugene Millen, a daughter, Marilyn Ruth Millen.

MURRAY—Born at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, N. F., 15 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James Fisher Murray, USNR, of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., a son, James Scott Murray. Lt. Murray is serving in the Pacific area.

NEFF—Born at Owensboro Davies County Hospital, Owensboro, Ky., 2 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert Neff, a daughter, Victoria Angela.

PER-LEE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Per-LEE, QMC, a daughter.

PROBST—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 13 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Henry Otto Probst, a daughter, Ronnie Kay Probst.

RAICHE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Donald Roderic Raiche, sr., twin boys, Douglas Reid Raiche, and Donald Roderic Raiche, jr.

ROSENBERG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 22 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harry Rosenberg, AGD, a daughter.

ROURKE—Born at Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 15 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Alfred Rourke, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, a daughter, Katherine Louise.

SCRUGGS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 10 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Richardson Scruggs, a son, Thomas Richardson Scruggs.

SHAFFER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Neal Elmer Shaffer, AAF, a son.

SHULTS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Neal Shults, a son, Sidney Neal Shults.

SNOW—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 13 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Garr Snow, a daughter, Malinda Garr Snow.

SNOWDEN—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 19 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James M. Snowden, USNR, a daughter, Suzanne Stewart Snowden.

SPENCER—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Lyle M. Spencer, a son, Lyle, jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Richard C. Jacobs, GSC, USA. Maj. Spencer is now serving in Europe.

TEICHHOLZ—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 8 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Max Harold Teichholz, a daughter, Eve Sharon Teichholz.

TINSLEY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 6 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Louzon Miller Tinsley, a daughter, Dottie Lou Tinsley.

TOWNSEND—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 21 December 1944, to Cadet and Mrs. Philip Townsend, AAF, a son, Peter Hawkes Townsend.

TWISS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 4 December 1944, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. John Gordon Twiss, a daughter, Cheryl Ann Twiss.

WAGNON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 7 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Manford Kinney Wagnon, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth Wagnon.

WELCH—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 9 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Carroll Burr Welch, a son, Kenneth Robert Welch.

WELLS—Born at Abington, Pa., 26 November 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Tom Henderson Wells, USN, a daughter, Lucy Caroline Wells.

WHITE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 12 December 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Merrill Joseph White, sr., a son, Merrill Joseph White, jr.

WILBURN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Wilburn, AAF, a daughter.

WILMOT—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 4 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Dan Hinton Wilmot, a son, James Hinton Wilmot.

Married

ALLEBACH-JAMISON—Married in the chantry of Grace Church, New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Rosemary Jamison, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James E. Jamison of Gloucestershire, England, to Lt. Newton Webster Allebach, (MC) USNR of Charleston, W. Va.

BAND-TOLDRIAN—Married in South Orange, N. J., 23 December 1944, Miss Emilie S. Toldrian to Lt. William E. X. Band, jr., AAF, recently returned from duty in China and India.

BARNES-GULLATT—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Mobile, Ala., 9 December 1944, Miss Gene Bruce Gullatt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Doswell Gullatt (CE) USA, to Lt. (jg) Bennett H. Barnes, jr., USNR of Charlottesville, Va.

BAUMGARTEN-SAVAGE—Married in St. Venantius Church, Orange, N. J., 21 December 1944, Miss Jean Marie Savage to Lt. Robert E. Baumgarten, AUS, of Maplewood, N. J.

BRYAN-PENHALE—Married in Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., 23 December 1944, Miss Jeanne Fellows Penhale to Lt. Comdr. William Cleveland Bryan, USN (USNA '40).

CRIMM-FISHMAN—Married in Oklahoma City, Okla., 19 December 1944, Miss Janet Fishman to Lt. Reuben G. Crimm, AUS, of Atlanta, Ga.

DEYOE-SMITH—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Theodora Smith, to Ena. Charles Pierre DeYoe, USNR.

DOOLEN-McCLOSKEY—Married in the Church of the Epiphany, Arlington, Va., 14 December 1944, Miss Jane McCloskey to Lt. Col. William H. Doolen, USMC.

ELMORE-LIPTAY—Married in Hitchcock Memorial Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., 23 December 1944, Miss Valerie Phyllis Liptay to Capt. Rush Hone Elmore, USMCR, on duty at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

EWING-ELWELL—Married in Rockville, Md., 1 December 1944, Miss Dorothy Arlene Elwell of Methuen, Mass., to Capt. Gerritt L. Ewing, SC, of Red Bank, N. J.

FRANZ-MAKINSON—Married in the Naval Chapel, 90 Church St., New York City, 9 December 1944, Miss Rosemary Snowdon Makinson, daughter of the former Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, and Mrs. Makinson, to Lt. Leonard Allen Franz, USN (USNA '42).

GALLOWAY-BERNARD—Married in Corpus Christi (Tex.) Catholic Church, 18 November 1944, Miss Jacqueline Stuart Bernard to Lt. (jg) Lawrence Werner Galloway, USNR.

GUY-WARE—Married in the chapel at the US Naval Air Station, Daytona Beach, Fla., 11 December 1944, Miss Alice Budd Ware to Ena. Thomas Marion Guy, jr., USNR.

HART-PHILLIPS—Married in Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, 23 December 1944, Mrs. Coles Phillips to Col. Charles Spencer Hart, AUS, Ret.

HILL-CHALMERS—Married in Christ Church, Methodist, New York City, 21 December 1944, Miss Mary Royall Chalmers to Lt. Francis Pennington Hill, AAF.

HOLMES-SIKES—Married in the Central Presbyterian Church, Summit, N. J., 20 December 1944, Miss Barbara Sikes of Summit to Ena. Carl Edgar Holmes of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

HOLTER-JACKSON—Married at White Plains, N. Y., 26 December 1944, Miss Barbara Ann Jackson to Lt. Paul Charles Holter, jr., AAF.

HULSTON-LUSTER—Married in Springfield, Mo., 18 December 1944, Miss Ruth Ann Luster to Capt. John Kenton Hulston, AUS.

INGERSOLL-LUNDE—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Hjordia Louise Lund to Lt. Vernon LaForge Ingersoll, USNR.

INGHAM-DUTTON—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, Del., 23 December 1944, Miss Julia Langley Dutton, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Donald L. Dutton, USA, to Lt. Frederick L. Ingham, AUS.

KEBBON-DOBBY—Married in the rectory of St. Francis Xavier Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 December 1944, Miss Marie G. Dobby to Lt. Charles L. Kebbon, AAF.

KELLER-ENSKO—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Alice Elizabeth Ensko to Lt. (jg) George Monteith Keller, jr., USNR, recently returned from duty in the South Pacific.

KEUR-TYRREL—Married in the school chapel, Salisbury School, Salisbury, Conn., 19 December 1944, Miss Jane M. Tyrrel, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Tyrrel, USCG, to Mr. William E. Keur, member of the faculty of Salisbury School.

KING-SANDROCK—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Gregory the Great, New York City, 26 December 1944, Miss Ottilie Rosina Sandrock to Lt. (jg) Henry Brazell King, USNR.

MADDEN-CLARKE—Married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, N. J., 26 December 1944, Miss Joan Lysbeth Clarke, to Lt. (jg) Carl Halford Madden, USCGR.

MAGRUDER-RICHARD—Married in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, 22 December 1944, Miss Elvina Richard to Capt. John Holmes Magruder, 3d, USMC, son of Comdr. John H. Magruder, USN and cousin of the late Rear Adm. Thomas P. Magruder, USN.

MAZER-FORD—Married at Hamilton Field, Calif., 10 December 1944, Miss Betty Ford to Lt. Gerald G. Mazer, AUS, both of Baltimore, Md.

MCGARY-PARSONS—Married in Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York City, 20 December 1944, Miss Barbara M. Parsons to Lt. J. Walter McGary, USCG.

McMURTRY-WELCH—Married in New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Rosemary Elizabeth Welch to Ena. Robert George McMurry, USNR.

MERRIAM-McMILLAN—Married on 7 December 1944, Miss Sara Hancock McMillan, daughter of Mrs. Robert McMillan, of Beverly Hills, Calif., to Platoon Sgt. William M. Merriam, USMC, son of Mrs. Henry M. Merriam and the late Col. Merriam.

MEYERS-PRICE—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 9 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Bigelow Price to Ena. John Charles Meyers, jr.

MORTIMER-FICK—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 20 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Fick to Ena. John Charles Meyers, jr.

(Continued on next page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from preceding page)

ember 1944, Miss Barbara Louise Fick of New York, to 1st Lt. Donald W. Mortimer, AAF.

MURPHY-GAIL—Married in St. John the Baptist Church, Brunswick, Me., 16 December 1944, Miss Mada Jane Gail to Ens. Charles Jefferson Murphy, USNR, both of Baltimore, Md.

NOYES-PIERCE—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Lola Pierce of New York, to Lt. Irving Chester Noyes, USNR, recently returned from overseas.

PARKER-CAULFIELD—Married in the rectory of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York City, 22 December 1944, Miss Mary Lauris Caulfield of New York, to Lt. (jg) David R. Parker, USNR of High Point, N. C.

PELHAM-CHAMBERS—Married in Springtown, N. Y., at the home of the bride's uncle, 16 December 1944, Miss June Chambers of Stone Ridge, N. Y., to Lt. (jg) Elmer Harding Pelham, USNR of Kingston, N. Y.

POWELL-ZIERS—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 23 December 1944, Miss Margaret June Ziers to 1st Lt. Alvin M. Powell, Jr., AAF.

RICHARDSON-HOOKER—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., 16 December 1944, Miss Janne Marie Hooker to Capt. Edward Perry Richardson, AAF.

SANDERS-EAVENSON—Married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, N. J., 23 December 1944, Miss Katherine Anne Eavenson to 2nd Lt. Charles Brabson Sanders, 2nd, USMC.

SILVERSTEIN-RIDDLE—Married in New York City, 20 December 1944, Miss Phyllis Joan Riddle to Lt. (jg) Leo Silverstein, USNR, recently returned from the European theater.

SMITH-BEUTTELL—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 26 December 1944, Miss Dorothy Louise Beutell to Ens. Calvin Otis Smith, USNR.

SMITH-MORRIS—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., 19 December 1944, Miss Nancy Ann Morris to Lt. Douglas Carlton Smith, AAF of Glen Ridge, N. J.

SUGAR-STARK—Married in New York, N. Y., 24 December 1944, Miss Carol Stark of New York, to Lt. Benjamin Sugar, AAF, of Baltimore, Md.

TAFFINDER-ROUTH—Married in Chapel on the Hill, U. S. Naval Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 17 December 1944, Miss Annabel Routh of Bremerton, Wash., to Lt. Sherwoode A. Taffinder, (SC) USN, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. S. A. Taffinder, USN.

VAN PELT-CONNOLLY—Married in the Chapel of Remembrance, Church of St. Michael and all Angels, Baltimore, Md., 19 December 1944, Miss Mary Avery Connolly to Lt. (jg) Clement Van Pelt, USN.

WARTER-CRANDALL—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Arlington, N. J., 20 December 1944, Miss Rosemary Squire Crandall to Midshipman John Pennington Warter, Jr., (MC) USN.

WATSON-McGLOTHLIN—Married in Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 16 December 1944, Miss Mary Adeleine McGlothlin to Lt. (jg) Oswald Beauchmond Watson, Jr., USNR.

WHITE-DEAN—Married in Westfield (N. J.) Presbyterian Church, 23 December 1944, Ens. Margaret Woodward Dean, USNR, to 2nd Lt. William Lloyd White, USMC.

WOODRUFF-MORLEY—Married in Trinity Church, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., 23 December 1944, Miss Helen Fairchild Morley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Morley, to Ens. Whitney Woodruff, USNR, of New York.

Died

BAKER—Killed in action over France, 8 August 1944, Capt. John M. Baker, AC, USA, (USMA'42). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucy Cunningham Baker and his nine months old son, John Marion Baker, Jr., of 1620 NW 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

BENITEZ—Killed in action over France, 13 August 1944, 1st Lt. Henry C. Benitez, AC, USA, (USMA'42), son of Col. and Mrs. E. M. Benitez, of Miami Beach and Fort Riley, Kans.

BUCKLEY—Died at her home in Geneseo, N. Y., 23 December 1944, Mrs. Josephine G. Buckley, mother of Lt. Col. Thomas C. D. Buckley, AUS.

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CARTER—Died 23 December 1944, Mrs. Edith E. Carter, mother of Lt. Richard Francis Carter, USA.

ELLIS—Died at Veterans Administration Facility, Palo Alto, Calif., 8 December 1944, Capt. Carroll L. Ellis, USA, Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor K. Ellis, his father, Mr. William L. Ellis, one brother, Mr. Howard J. Ellis and a sister, Mrs. Dennis L. Murphy.

EVANS—Died at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 15 December 1944, Lt. Col. Harry R. Evans, QMC, USA, Ret.

GARLINGTON—Died 3 December 1944 from wounds received in action in Germany 1 December, 2nd Lt. Creswell Garlington, Jr., Inf. Survived by his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Creswell Garlington, USA, his twin brother, Lt. Harry Fitch Garlington, AAF, who is a prisoner of war in Germany, and by his sister, Sally Garlington.

GIBBONS—Died at Palm Beach, Fla., 22 December 1944, Capt. John H. Gibbons, USN, Ret., (USNA'11). Survived by his widow.

GIBSON—Died in New York City 23 December 1944, Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, noted artist, father of Lt. Comdr. Langhorne Gibson, USNR, of Greenwood, Va.

HEINRICH—Died at her home in Washington, D. C., 20 December 1944, Mrs. Mary Heinrich, wife of the senior entomologist at the National Museum, and mother of Col. Joseph E. Heinrich, USA.

MERRITT—Died at Miami Beach, Fla., 20 December 1944, Mrs. Martha M. Merritt, of White Plains, N. Y., mother of Lt. Col. Wilson P. Merritt, AAF.

MOORMAN—Killed in action 8 December 1944, Col. John D. Moorman, AC, USA, (USMA'38), commander of a 15th Air Force Group based in Italy. Survived by his widow, the former Miss Mary Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, who is now living at 532 North Custer Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo., by two children, Claudia, aged 4 and Mikey, one year, and by his parents of Isabel, Okla., and several brothers and sisters.

SARGENT—Died accidentally at Columbia, S. C., 23 December 1944, Capt. Compton Sargent, CE. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Breckinridge Sargent and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz William Sargent of Haverford, Pa., and Lancaster-by-the-Sea, Mass.

SMALL—Died in Memorial Hospital, New York City, 26 December 1944, Rear Adm. Ernest G. Small, USN (USMA'12). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mildred Wise Small of New Haven, Conn., and a son, Roger.

SWANK—Died at his home in Alexandria, Va., 24 December 1944, Lt. Col. John C. Swank, Inf., on duty at Fort Meade, Md. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Ann Swank, a son Lt. John Clinton Swank, Jr., on duty at Fort Benning, Ga., and a grandson, John C. Swank, 3rd.

WHITE—Died at his home in Orange, N. J., 22 December 1944, Mr. John William White, father of Lt. Comdr. John W. White, Jr., USNR.

Obituaries

Capt. John H. Gibbons, USN-Ret., former superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, died 22 Dec. at his home in Palm Beach, Fla., after an illness of several years.

Funeral services were held at his home 24 Dec. Honorary pallbearers were Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State; Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson, Capt. Cyrus R. Miller, George E. Kent, Arthur Graham Glasgow, Dr. Leland Eggleston Cofer, Dr. Leonard Sanford, Harry Pelham Robbins and Dr. Hobart E. Warren.

The body was taken to Washington, where a service was held 28 Dec. at the National Cathedral. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Captain Gibbons had a long and distinguished career in the U. S. Navy, that included almost losing his life in 1889 in a famous hurricane at Samoa that wrecked two American Naval vessels; duty as Naval Attaché at London; Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy for three years and Commanding Officer of the battleship USS Utah. He was one of the oldest graduates of the Naval Academy.

During World War I, Captain Gibbons returned to active duty and served at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., as Commander of Naval Forces of the First Naval District; in the Office of Naval Intelligence at the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., and as Naval Attaché to Argentina.

One of the highlights of his career occurred on 16 March 1889 at Apia, Samoa, when "the severest disaster which has befallen the Navy in recent years" to quote the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for that period, took place, due to the hurricane that struck on that date. Two vessels, the USS Trenton, and the Vandalia, aboard which Captain Gibbons was then serving as a junior officer were totally wrecked, and the USS Nipsic was run ashore to save her from destruction.

struction.

Captain Gibbons and some of his shipmates went up the mast and formed a human wind-sail in an effort to prevent the vessel from being driven ashore. But the elements were too much for them and the Vandalia and the Trenton, described as "two of the best of the old wooden fleet," were wrecked. Native Samoans assisted the Naval Personnel ashore. Much of the armament and equipment of the two vessels were saved, Rear Adm. Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. Navy, Commanding the Pacific station, reported to the department.

The gallantry and fortitude displayed by Rear Admiral Kimberly, his officers and men, at the time of the disaster, called forth the warmest commendations of the department.

During the course of his career, Captain Gibbons served on a number of Naval vessels including the USS Adams and he commanded the USS Dolphin from June 1903 to November 1905.

On 5 Dec. 1905, he was ordered detached and directed to assume duty as Naval Attaché, at London, England, when a Lieutenant Commander. Subsequently, he was ordered as Naval Attaché to the U. S. Minister to Sweden and Norway, during the coronation of King Haakon of Norway at Trondheim, 22 June 1906.

On 20 July 1906, Captain Gibbons was ordered as aide to Rear Adm. Charles H. Stockton, USN, at conference of the International Prize Court, London, England, when he was a Commander. Captain Gibbons served on various boards and was called into Washington on temporary duty frequently. He was appointed a Captain on 20 Oct. 1910. He served for a time with the General Board and on 4 May 1911, he was ordered detached from duty on the General Board and directed to become Superintendent of the Naval Academy. From that duty he was ordered detached 24 Jan. 1914, and ordered to command the battleship USS Louisiana. On 10 April 1914, Captain Gibbons was ordered to command the battleship USS Utah.

In July, 1943, Captain Gibbons advised the Navy Department that his usual residence was 2029 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Henry C. Benitez, AC, was killed in action over France on 13 August 1944, in one of our big air raids.

A B-17 pilot, he was graduated from West Point in May 1942 and was last stationed at Sebring Field, Fla., from where he went overseas for duty with a Heavy Bombardment Group.

His parents, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Benitez, are at present in Fort Riley, Kansas, where Colonel Benitez is stationed. Until recently, the family resided at 4210 Chase Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

Capt. John M. Baker, AC, USA, was killed in action over France on 8 August 1944.

Captain Baker is survived by his wife, Lucy Cunningham Baker, and his nine months old son, John Marion Baker, Jr., of 1620 N. 17th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Captain Baker was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy on 29 May 1942. He received his wings as a fighter pilot 13 December 1942 at Foster Field, Victoria, Tex. He went overseas in April, 1944 as a B-17 pilot.

He holds the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

2nd Lt. Creswell Garlington, Jr., Inf. USA, died 3 December 1944 from a wound received three days previously while fighting in Germany.

Lieutenant Garlington is survived by his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Creswell Garlington, his twin brother, Lt. Henry Fitch Garlington, AAF, who is a prisoner of war in Germany, and a sister, Sally Garlington.

Navy Postal Service

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, has sent the following message to all commands in the Pacific area through which the Navy Postal Service has operated to deliver thousands of tons of Christmas packages and letters:

"The commendable manner in which the Christmas mail for the fleet and forward areas personnel has been delivered is noted with great satisfaction. To all personnel engaged in the important job of delivering the mail, a well-done."

Gen. Byron Takes Over Ward
Pursuant to the provisions of an Executive Order signed by the President, the War Department acted 28 Dec. to take over and operate certain facilities of Montgomery Ward and Company. Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Director of the Special Services Division, ASF, has been designated to carry out the provisions of the Executive Order.

Service Tax Information

A new circular, No. 475, issued 19 Dec. by the War Department, is designed to give general information to service personnel on filing of individual federal income tax returns, supplementing the information in previous tax circulars to include the Individual Income Tax Act of 29 May 1944.

Intended for Army personnel, the instructions of course have equal application to members of the sea services.

Military personnel are reminded that quarters, subsistence and equipment allowances are not taxable, nor is mustering out pay. In addition the first \$1,500 of active duty pay is excluded from income.

Service personnel who have no income other than active service pay, and such pay for 1944 was less than \$2,000, are not required to file a final return for 1944, but married personnel with pay over \$1,500 but less than \$2,000 may find it desirable to file a joint final return with their wives.

The circular states, in part:

Principal changes in computation of 1944 tax.—a. General.—The Individual Income Tax Act of 1944 operates to change the amount of Federal income tax on 1944 income of many individuals. In some cases the liability will be increased and in others it will be decreased. The changes are all explained or reflected in the final return for 1944, Form 1040, and the accompanying official internal revenue instructions dealing with such form.

Under the old law there was a victory tax, a 6 per cent normal tax, and a first bracket (that is, first \$2,000) 13 percent surtax. The new law in practical effect substitutes a 3 percent normal tax for the victory tax (the victory tax is repealed) and a first bracket 20 percent surtax for the old normal tax and surtax. The second bracket surtax rate (that is, on that part of surtax net income over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000) is 22 percent; and the third bracket surtax rate (between \$4,000 and \$6,000) is 26 percent.

For the calendar year 1943 (and for 1944 also, as the law existed when declarations of estimated tax for 1944 were made), a husband and wife were entitled to \$1,200 personal exemption between them. This personal exemption could be taken on one return or divided in any way they chose on separate returns. It was prorated, depending upon the portion of the year that the marital status existed. Also the taxpayer was entitled to subtract from net income a \$350 credit for each dependent. This credit was also prorated. The head of a family was entitled to \$1,200 exemption but no credit for the first dependent. None of those provisions remain for computing tax for 1944 on the final return. For the calendar year 1944, surtax exemptions and a separate normal tax exemption are substituted for the old personal exemption and credit for dependents.

Surtax exemptions.—For the calendar year 1944, the surtax exemption is \$500 for each individual, that is—
\$500 for the taxpayer, plus
\$500 for the taxpayer's husband or wife if a joint return is filed, or if such husband or wife has no gross income and is not the dependent of another person, plus
\$500 for each dependent.

For these purposes marital status is determined as of the last day of the taxable year, unless one spouse dies during the year, in which case the determination is made as of the date of death. These surtax exemptions are not prorated.

Normal tax exemptions.—In computing normal tax, each taxpayer is allowed a flat exemption of \$500, regardless of marital status or number of dependents. Where a joint return is filed, the normal tax exemption is \$1,000 unless the adjusted gross income of one spouse is less than \$500, in which case the normal tax exemption is \$500 plus the adjusted gross income of such spouse.

Adjusted gross income.—The term "adjusted gross income" is a new item in the income tax law. It is important since the new optional tax table (reproduced on page 2 of Form 1040 for 1944) is based on it; it determines whether or not a taxpayer may use the optional tax table; it is used to determine, among other things, the amount of the optional standard deduction and the extent to which medical expenses are allowable deductions. Generally, "adjusted gross income" means "gross income" less the expenses attributable to the trade or business of the taxpayer (including expenses attributable to rents and royalties) and less his allowable losses from the sale or exchange of property. The performance of services as an employee is not considered to be a trade or business for this purpose. However, all actual expenses of travel, meals, lodging, etc., while away from duty station if traveling in a mileage status (the amount received as mileage being includible in income) are deductible for purposes of determining adjusted gross income. If traveling in a per diem status (the per diem allowance not being includible in

(Continued on next page)

Service Tax Information

(Continued from preceding page)

(income), such actual expenses are deductible for such purposes only to the extent that they exceed the per diem allowance.

Optional standard deduction.—The "optional standard deduction" is an arbitrary allowance of approximately 10 percent of adjusted gross income (amount shown in line 6, page 1, Form 1040), limited to a maximum of \$500, which the taxpayer may elect to take in lieu of actual allowable deductions for contributions, taxes, interest, extraordinary medical expenses, alimony, etc., and credits for taxes paid to a foreign country or possession of the United States, tax withheld at source on tax-free covenant bonds, and interest on partially tax-exempt Government bonds. The election is exercised by claiming it when the return is originally filed. The election, once made, is thereafter irrevocable with respect to a particular year. (However, where a service person's due date for filing a return is postponed by reason of duty outside the continental United States, his spouse may make a final election at the time the service person files his return, but not later than the postponed due date.) Careful consideration should, therefore, be given in determining the amount of the actual allowable deductions before electing to claim the optional standard deduction.

Optional tax table.—A taxpayer whose adjusted gross income is less than \$5,000 and who claims the optional standard deduction must find his tax on the tax table which appears on page 2 of Form 1040.

Miscellaneous.—No earned income credit is allowable. Nor are customs duties or any Federal excise taxes deductible except in connection with a trade or business or production of income. Income of a minor is no longer includible in the income of the parent.

The final installment of estimated tax for 1944 is due 15 Jan., 1945 (not on 15 Dec., 1944). Similarly, if the requirements for filing a declaration of estimated tax for 1944, that is, there is an increase in expected amount of taxable income (see pars. 1b and 2, Cir. 112, WD, 1944) are first met after 1 Sept., 1944, the declaration (Form 1040 ES) is due 15 Jan., 1945. Likewise, if a declaration for 1944 has previously been filed and the tax thereon was under- or over-estimated, an amended declaration may be filed on or before 15 Jan., 1945.

Under the new law each of the three steps referred to in above (payment of final installment of estimated tax, filing of an original declaration where filing requirements are first met, and filing of an amended declaration) may, if the taxpayer so desires, be dispensed with by filing a final return for 1944 (Form 1040) on or before 15 Jan., 1945 and at the same time paying the balance of 1944 tax (or claiming credit or refund, if previous payments of or credits against estimated 1944 tax exceed the tax as computed on the final return). By so doing, the following purposes are accomplished:

(1) No final installment of estimated tax is required.

(2) If declaration of estimated tax filing requirements are first met after 1 Sept., 1944, no declaration on Form 1040 ES for 1944 need be filed.

(3) If a declaration of estimated tax for 1944 has previously been filed, the final return on Form 1040 will serve the same purpose as an amended declaration and any penalty for underestimating the tax will be avoided.

(4) The taxpayer has satisfied his obligation to file his final return and pay tax for 1944 otherwise due 15 March 1945.

Physical Test For Embarkees

Joint instructions have been issued by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Marine Corps that officers ordered for duty overseas shall be given complete physical examinations prior to detachment, a flight examination being given to aviators.

The instructions modify orders issued 26 Aug. 1944, which provided that such an examination need not be given for officers who had been given a complete checkup within six months of being ordered overseas. The new order requires the test when overseas orders are issued, regardless of how recently a physical examination was given.

If the wording of orders is such that there is not sufficient time available to accomplish this physical examination, the commanding officer will endorse the orders to that effect, stating the reason the officer was not examined.

New Sub School

An official of the Bureau of Naval Personnel said this week that the Navy has established a Submarine Training activity at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. The training unit will be under the command of the Commander, Submarine, Atlantic Fleet.

Overseas Furloughs

Emphasizing that everything must be made secondary to the defeat of the enemy, Secretary of War Stimson has declared in a letter to Senator Cordon, Oreg., that it is impracticable to return an entire overseas unit in an active area, to the United States at least until Germany is defeated. The statement of the Secretary was in reply to an Oregon petition that the 41st Division be returned to this country.

The Secretary told Senator Cordon that of a total of 70,000 to 80,000 men being returned each month, 22,000 are on rotation and 8,000 on temporary duty, the remainder being sick, wounded, or returned for operational reasons.

Text of Letter

The text of the Secretary's letter follows:

"Thank you for your letter of 12 December and its enclosed petition signed by relatives and friends of the members of the 41st Division appealing for the return of this Division to the United States. I can readily appreciate your interest in the matter and am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss a subject of such general concern.

"It is an unfortunate but unavoidable fact that we simply lack a sufficient number of qualified replacements and adequate shipping facilities to establish a system of rotation which will permit short periods of overseas service for all soldiers. The mere fact that the preponderance of the Army will be overseas by the end of this year would, in itself, prevent such a program. Consequently, as compared to the total number of troops overseas, we have returned comparatively few on rotation, although I consider it no mean achievement that we are now able to return over 30,000 men a month on rotation and temporary duty, while, at the same time, we have steadily increased the tempo of our military operations all over the world.

Little Chance for Increase

"I must say in all frankness, that our current manpower limitations and the urgency of our commitments overseas do not encourage optimism as to the possibility for the expansion of this program, at least until the defeat of Germany.

"I am, of course, aware of the desire of the members of the 41st Division and of all organizations overseas to be returned, and also of that of their relatives in this country that they be returned. However, the best we have been able to do is to determine in the War Department the total number that can be returned, and then apportion this number among the various overseas theaters in which the program can be placed in operation. We have therefore been compelled to leave entirely to the theater commanders the selection of the men to fill these quotas, since those in the theaters are alone in a position to establish the comparative status of the soldiers concerned.

"In this connection, I must point out that we have never been able to return entire units from active theaters of war, although when certain active theaters have become quiescent we have been able to return some of their personnel to the United States for refitting, retraining, and reassignment to other overseas areas. Such areas are, for example, Alaska, the Caribbean, and Greenland. However, we have never been able to extend this practice to active areas, and, in all frankness, I must say that I have no expectation that this will become possible in the Southwest Pacific area. This does not mean, however, that the personnel composing the 41st Division will not continue to be eligible for rotation to the United States and for selection to be returned on temporary duty. Doubtless, considerable numbers of this organization have already been so returned.

No Limit On Temporary Duty

"As a further point of interest on this general subject, I am pleased to inform you that very recently we removed all limitations on the numbers of soldiers who may be returned from overseas on leave or furlough to spend one month at home in the United States. Our theater commanders are now authorized to return any individual they can spare for one month, plus the several months' travel time involved. We realize, of course, that this procedure will lower the effective strength of the theaters, but, even so, it is our expectation that the number of soldiers returned under this procedure will increase markedly within the next few months. Already, over 8,000 soldiers a month are being returned on temporary duty.

"The new procedure mentioned in the preceding paragraph is the most encouraging development in this field since the problem has become of active public interest, and I hope it will be helpful to you in replying to inquiries on this subject. The selection of those to be returned on temporary duty will, of course, remain the function of the theater commanders and the War Department will continue its policy of not intervening in the selection of specific individuals to be returned.

"As a measure of the magnitude of this task, I might observe that we are now returning approximately 22,000 men a month on rotation and that, in total, from 70,000 to

80,000 men are returning every month. Since Pearl Harbor to date, we have returned over 750,000 men to the United States, which I believe you will agree, in view of the military situation with which we have been confronted these past years, is a rather significant accomplishment.

"For the foregoing reasons, I cannot, frankly, be very optimistic as to the return of the 41st Division as a unit and can only ask that you and your petitioners realize that should the War Department order the immediate return of the 41st Division, the wishes of the theater commanders notwithstanding, this would constitute merely the first of a long series of such events which would, in the aggregate, severely damage our war effort. It is a bald fact, if unpleasant, that the Army can do no more than it is now doing to return these men, at least until the defeat of Germany, unless the prosecution of the war is to become a matter of secondary importance."

New Discharge Forms

New eight-part separation forms have been prepared by the War Department for all personnel discharged or relieved from active duty. The new forms are to be put into use when received.

The new forms, for use in the case of officers, warrant officers, flight officers, nurses, dietitians and physical therapists discharged or relieved from active duty are:

WD AGO Form 53-97, 1 Nov. 1944, "Honorable Discharge, Military Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Form 53 for officers entitled to an honorable discharge.

WD AGO Form 53-98, 1 Nov. 1944, "Certificate of Service, Military Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Forms 53 and 280 for officers entitled to a certificate of service. Officers not entitled to WD AGO Form 53-98, Certificate of Service, under provision of AR 345-500 and AR 605-230, will not be given the original certificate of service, but will be furnished part 2 containing military record and report of separation only. Part 1 will be forwarded to The Adjutant General without the certificate accomplished. The following statement will be made under remarks: "Certificate of service not furnished."

WD AGO Form 53-99, 1 Nov. 1944, "Discharge from the Army of the United States, Military Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Form 53 for the discharge of officers under other than honorable conditions.

WD AGO Form 53-0, 1 Nov. 1944, "Military Record and Report of Separation." This form will be used as a National Guard notification copy for separation of all National Guard officers.

The appropriate separation form will be prepared at the time the officer goes on terminal leave, or at time of separation if no terminal leave is granted. The appropriate discharge certificate or certificate of service will be transmitted to the officer on expiration of his terminal leave, if any, otherwise on separation. Distribution of the copies of the military record and report of separation will be made at the time the certificate is transmitted to the officer.

For enlisted men discharged, relieved from active duty, transferred to a reserve component or retired the following forms are prescribed, to be prepared and distributed at time of separation:

WD AGO Form 53-55, 1 Nov. 1944, "Honorable Discharge, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Forms 53 and 55.

WD AGO Form 53-280, 1 Nov. 1944, "Certificate of Service, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Forms 53 and 280.

WD AGO Form 53-56, 1 Nov. 1944, "Discharge from the Army of the United States, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Forms 53 and 56.

WD AGO Form 53-57, 1 Nov. 1944, "Discharge from the Army of the United States, Enlisted Record and Report of Separation." This form supersedes all previous editions of WD AGO Forms 53 and 57.

WD AGO Form 53-2, 1 Nov. 1944, "Enlisted Record and Report of Separation." This form may serve as a work sheet and will be used for the National Guard notification copy for separation of all National Guardsmen.

Admiral Yarnell Relieved

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell has been placed on the retired list for the third time, the Navy announced this week. He was retired 1 Nov. 1939 and called to active duty two years later to serve as special adviser to the Chinese military mission until returned to the retired list on 15 Jan. 1943. He was again called to ac-

tive duty in June, 1943 and since August of that year has headed a special section of Naval Operations.

New Job for Gene Tunney

Comdr. J. J. Tunney, USNR, has been appointed Special Assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel for Physical Training. Commander Tunney's promotion to the new post was effected in order to permit him to make more extensive visits to the various Fleets in the interests of the Navy's physical training program and is an indication of the emphasis placed by Vice Adm. Randall Jacobs, USN, Chief of Naval Personnel, upon the importance of physical training activities afloat and in forward areas.

Commander Tunney's former duties as Officer in Charge of the Physical Training Section of the Bureau of Naval Personnel will be assumed by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Farrington, USNR, formerly Assistant Officer in Charge, Lieutenant Commander Farrington was formerly Director of Athletics at George Washington University.

Applications for Flight Training

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal has directed all ships and stations to forward immediately all applications of enlisted men for flight training qualified in accordance with existing regulations. "Present applications are insufficient for immediate and projected needs after January," the Secretary's order stated.

Graduates of combat aircrewmen training and/or fleet designated combat aircrewmen may apply while on temporary duty status and be transferred by selecting commands without further authority to fill assigned quotas.

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Veterans Placement Board

An interagency committee to coordinate governmental activities in behalf of veterans has been set up under the direction of Perry Faulkner, executive secretary of the Veterans' Placement Service Board, a post created by the "G. I. Bill of Rights," the board announced 23 Dec.

In addition to his duties as secretary of the board, which was set up as a coordinating unit under Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Faulkner is also serving as chief of the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States employment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Faulkner explained that the primary purpose of the committee is to effect mutual understanding of the entire veterans' program. Frequent meetings are planned. In addition to Mr. Faulkner, members of the committee are:

Lt. Col. Emmett Solomon, chief, Veterans Personnel Division, Selective Service.

Charles Anderson, chief, Veterans Service Section, Civil Service Commission.

M. J. Shortley, director, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

H. V. Sterling, director, Veterans Rehabilitation Service, Veterans Administration.

Lt. Col. K. T. Pulphre, Selective Service.

Bruce Stubblefield, associate chief, Veterans Service Section, Civil Service Commission.

Col. Herman C. White, medical consultant, Veterans Administration.

K. Vernon Banta, chief, Placement Service for Disabled, U. S. Employment Service, War Manpower Commission.

Robert Thomas, Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission.

Ground Forces in China

Brig. Gen. Frank Dorn, former deputy chief of staff to General Joseph W. Stilwell, now commands the Army Ground Forces in the China theater.

Col. Norman McNeill, now on General Dorn's staff, formerly was commandant and senior instructor at the General Staff School in China.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

According to official estimates the national income of the United States broke all records in 1944, reaching \$159 billion. The Department of Commerce, in announcing the estimate this week stated that the "national product," the total value of goods and services produced, reached \$197 billion. The national income was estimated at \$159 billion. In 1943 the national product total was \$186.5 billion and the national income \$147.9 billion. Income payments by individuals were \$155 billion in 1944. An economist of the Department of Commerce broke down the \$197 billion 1944 national product figure as follows: War purchases, \$85 billion; consumer spending, \$96.6 billion; governmental nonwar spending, \$13 billion; private capital formation, \$2.6 billion.

The Senate War Investigating Committee, in a report 20 Dec. on the accumulation of surpluses, listed contributing cases to the accumulation of excess goods and recommended steps to improve the efficiency of military supply functions. These recommendations were like goods used by various branches of the armed forces be standardized, that procurement be further centralized and that interchangeability information be further developed and utilized. It was further recommended that buying of spare parts should be more direct, that handling and warehousing be improved and that inventory and stock control be improved.

In a summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for November and the first half of December, the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System state industrial output for this period was maintained at approximately the same level that had prevailed during the previous four months. Activity in the durable goods industries, particularly machinery, transportation equipment and lumber, continued to be limited in part by manpower shortages. In most non-

MERCHANT MARINE

durable goods industries production was somewhat greater in November than in the previous month. Activity at explosive and small-arms ammunition plants increased, reflecting enlarged war production schedules, and output in most other branches of the chemical industry also expanded, reaching levels above those of a year ago.

Banking developments during the four weeks ending 13 Dec. were largely determined by the Sixth War Loan Drive. Government deposits at weekly reporting banks in 101 increased by approximately \$8 billion while adjusted demand deposits of individuals and business were drawn down about \$2.6 billion in payment of securities purchased. The reporting banks added \$3.7 billion to their holdings of Government securities and increased their loans by \$1.7 billion.

J. A. King, chairman of the War Production Board, announced 19 Dec. that he had accepted the resignation of Arthur H. Bunker as chief of staff of WPB. Mr. Krug said that Mr. Bunker had submitted his resignation because of ill health. He went on to say that Mr. Bunker was largely responsible for seeing that the production of such important metals as aluminum and magnesium was expanded promptly enough and extensively enough so that all essential demands of the war production program for these metals could be met in full.

Merchant Marine

The heroic wartime achievements of the United States Merchant Marine were highly commended in Christmas greetings extended to the merchant seamen by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., War Shipping Administrator.

"At the Christmas Season particularly these men may feel that they are the forgotten men of the war," wrote the President in a letter to Admiral Land. "They are not. They deserve and receive from all of us, our thanks for the job they have done."

Admiral Land, in a special message to the seamen, urged them to continue their unrelenting efforts to finish the task so that in the future "Christmas may be celebrated in a world of peace among those we love."

Excess Shipping Profits

A report of how 19 steamship lines made profits averaging \$300,000 a voyage hauling war cargoes was made to the House 19 Dec. by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which termed the payments, made with lease-lend funds, completely out of line.

The committee declared the Maritime Commission had fixed excessive rates for the voyages.

War cargoes hauled in 1941 from the United States to Suez through the Red Sea for the British government were the voyages which these profits were made on, the report said. The report said two of the lines, Weyerhaeuser Steamship Co. and the American President Lines, have refunded 51 per cent of their profits and that the commission now was trying with little success to get back some of the profits from other companies involved through court action.

Liberty Vessel to Greeks

The Greek government has been given three more Liberty ships, the War Shipping Administration announced 21 Dec. Transfer of these three vessels to the Greeks brings to 10 the number of these cargo vessels allocated to that government by the United States.

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Radio Advances of 1944

Radio, in meeting the challenges of war, performed services in 1944 believed impossible in 1940. Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said in a year-end statement issued 29 Dec., reviewing the progress of radio during the past year. He said that science has given radio electronic fingers with a sense of touch, thereby opening a new era in communications—the era of control at a distance.

"Television enables us to see action at a distance," General Sarnoff explained. "After the war by use of television techniques we shall be able to reach out and operate many of these actions that we see. Just as human fingers press buttons and triggers, snap switches, and release energy to make wheels turn or control machines and vehicles, now radio-electronic fingers touch off new magic."

"Man has long dreamed of using radio to start, steer, control and operate aircraft, tanks, torpedoes, automobiles, boats and other objects. With uncanny manipulation of electronics, wartime research has made some of these dreams come true. Man has achieved radio control over wheels, rudders, wings and guns. Rockets no longer move only as phantoms of imagination."

Asserting that the year 1944 will be remembered in the annals of radio as one in which "much of future research and engineering was moved into the present," he added: "It was the year in which science—perverted for destruction by the enemy—was turned against those who used it for ruthless aggression. The impact on the enemy has been terrific: science has paralyzed his wings, sunk his submarines, blown up his ships, plummeted his planes and ripped his armor."

"Radio in modern warfare is a powerful force in every offensive, at every spearhead of advance, at every beachhead, and on every bombing mission. On every invasion, radio has helped to tighten the global pincers on the enemy. D-Day, 6 June 1944, revealed as no other day in the history of broadcasting, the world-wide service of radio in delivering news at the very instant it happens. People everywhere were listening, for the fate of civilization was at stake."

"Radio covered the English Channel and gave the victorious invaders of 'Fortress Europe' an 'umbrella' of communication and protection that enabled coordination of the battle forces as they swarmed across the waters and up the beaches of Normandy. It was radio that helped to shrink the vast distances of the South Pacific as the fleet and the air force cleared the way to the Philippines and pointed toward Japan."

"Today, only mention can be made of the magic term radar. It is, however, only one of the great wartime developments of science. When we see radio-photos in the news of Japanese battleships afire from stern to stern under direct hits by 1000-pound bombs, we may wonder what part radio had in the triumph. When we read of fighter-bombers, dropping 500-pound bombs on industrial centers of the enemy, and accurately hitting their targets, we may wonder again what part radio played in the invisible yet accurate thrusts."

"When peace comes it will find, as it has at the end of every war, new inventions awaiting to be applied to every-day life, to bring new services of safety and comfort, entertainment and education."

WAC Recruiting Continues

The Army will continue to recruit for the Women's Army Corps in 1945, the War Department announced 26 Dec.

Beginning 1 Jan. the WAC recruiting program will emphasize the enlistment of qualified women urgently needed for duty in Army hospitals and of those possessing specialized skills in several vital categories necessary to maintain the WAC at the level required for over-all Army efficiency.

While the number of recruiting personnel will be reduced and facilities will be consolidated for increased operating efficiency in the light of reduced enlistment quotas, WAC recruiting will continue on a National basis.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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L. H. F.,
Florida.

I want to tell you how much I appreciate the pleasant and efficient way in which you settled Claim of Dec. 31, 1943, for us. In fact the claimant—enlisted me to notify me that it had been settled, and said that he had never known an insurance company to handle a case so promptly and with so little red tape and he wondered if he could take out insurance with you. Of course he couldn't as he is not a Government Employee. We do thank you for this service.
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program.
7. That trainees be eligible for officer training in the ROTC or in officer candidate schools.

Confer on Draft Act

The statement takes on added importance, issued as it was only a few days after a conference on post-war training held in the War Department at which Mr. Wadsworth was a participant. Also attending the conference were representatives of the War Department; National Guard Association of the United States, Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It is understood that the Woodrum-Wadsworth statement represents the conclusions reached at that conclave, there being differences only as to the ages during which there should be liability for training. The Congressional statement declares: "Normally the training should commence at age 18, although it might take place at any time between the ages of 17 to 20, depending upon educational status."

There is feeling in some quarters that the upper limit should be 22 years, thus permitting training either after high school or after college. Educators favor this upper age, feeling that education may not be continued if high school graduates do not immediately begin their higher education. Some educators also propose that ROTC enrollment be a substitute for all or part of the required year of basic training, and educators and others feel that the year of training might be given in the summer months over a period of several years. To both proposals, the War Department is definitely opposed—to the latter because they hold it to be complex and inefficient as compared with one period of continuous training, and to the former as (1) reducing the level of ROTC training because much basic instruction will have to be given, as was the case before the war, and (2) as creating an officer caste, because most parents who can afford it would send their sons to college as an alternative to basic training.

Liability for Service

In regard to the ages during which liability for military training could be satisfied, Mr. Wadsworth's pending bill would require service upon reaching the age of 18 years, or within three years thereafter. A compulsory training act introduced by Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee would create liability at age 17, or upon graduation from high school or preparatory school, whichever first occurs.

The present draft act places ex-trainees in the Reserves for 10 years, during which time they can be called up for refresher training. The pending Wadsworth bill proposes a similar four-year period (which could be satisfied by a three-year Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard or Organized Reserves enlistment). The May bill proposes a Reserve liability for eight years.

Most of these plans are being abandoned in favor of freedom from further obligatory service in time of peace. Graduated trainees will be sought for the Regular Army and the National Guard, and in General Palmer's opinion, in an Organized Reserves, which apparently would have no training but would be liable to be called into service in time of emergency. Many Reserve officers see in this Organized Reserves plan an opportunity for them, by leadership ability, to get the men in their paper units together for some training at intervals.

General Palmer's thought, as expressed to the JOURNAL, is that if the ex-trainee does not enlist in Regular Establishment, National Guard or Organized Reserves, the call on him in time of war would come through selective service.

The War Department envisions the accumulation of a reservoir of well-trained basic soldiers adequate for the activation and maintenance of such reserve forces as will be required during the first year of war. With such a pool, it would be practicable to initiate the mobilization of our Reserve Army on any desired day.

The Constitution gives the Congress power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel inva-

sion" and "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the services of the United States.

The militia is not the National Guard nor the Organized Reserves, but every male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Thus, by a simple joint resolution, without setting up a single draft board, the Congress could in time of emergency call graduates of training into service as classes.

The Navy's Position

Not discussed except in the Woodrum-Wadsworth statement is the integration of the Navy to the Army's plans. If the Navy does not take trainees, and the Army's plan is adopted, the Navy must either abandon its accent on youth and accept only ex-trainees for enlistment, or obtain approval to exemption from training for those who desire to enlist in the Navy. (Current first enlistments are for six years.) The War Department would probably oppose exemption from training of youths who volunteer for enlistment in the Navy, fearing that if such exemptions were made, the Navy would seek out each youth of draft age, and obtain the best, using as inducements the training offered, the higher pay, and the varied experiences possible.

If Congress should uphold the War Department in its contention that the same training should be given to all youths, with no exemptions either for ROTC enrollment or for Navy enlistment, then Navy would have to take the inductees in preference to recruiting only older ex-trainees. Then, it seems safe to assume, procedures much like those now in practice would be continued, and Army and Navy would take shares of inductees of various physical, mental and technical abilities.

Induction Procedures

It also seems safe to assume that the induction system proposed would do away with selective service boards since there would be no occupational deferments from training, and only deferments would be (1) for physical disability, determined by the Medical Departments, and (2) for extreme hardship cases, which could be investigated administratively. Few 18 to 20 year-olds are likely to prove breadwinners for their families.

Under present induction qualifications about three-fourths of the 1,200,000 youths who reach age 18 each year qualify physically. A peacetime draft law, if it is to operate economically, will operate on higher physical standards than at present, reducing the number of potential trainees still further below 900,000. Should the number of potential trainees still be too great to be cared for under current appropriations, then physical standards will have to be raised still further, or a system of selection instituted.

Although none of the statements are clear on the point, it is believed that the trainees will not get soldiers' pay. It will be recalled that when the present draft act first was presented to Congress, it called for pay of \$5 a month to trainees. Congress rejected the proposal, and voted not only the \$21 a month then payable to seventh grade men, but voted to increase pay of the seventh grade to \$30 after four months service, and raise pay of the sixth, fifth and fourth grades.

Regular Army's Duties

What Congress will do in the matter of pay is problematical.

Two factors make it likely that it will be less liberal than when the Burke-Wadsworth Bill was enacted. One is that the bill will affect youths only, not men 21 to 35 years of age, many with excellent civilian salaries. The other is that the country with a tremendous national debt and large budget will be more economy-minded.

The proposed composition of the Regular Army and the National Guard becomes more clear in the light of the statements on compulsory training just disclosed.

The Regular Army will be small, and will be charged with manning the outposts, which may be more numerous than before the war. It probably will have much more "rank," both commissioned and non-commissioned, than would be justified by its own numbers, because it will have to administer the training of

perhaps a half-million or more draftees. At the same time, its permanent officer strength may not be greatly increased, if it can obtain the requisite number of reserve officers for training purposes—Representatives Woodrum and Wadsworth envisioning that perhaps 80 or 90 per cent of the trainees will be Reservists on extended active duty.

It may reduce its harbor defense and antiaircraft troops, detailing more of this work to the National Guard.

Manning of outposts, maintenance of a mobile balanced fighting force in large camps in the United States, and instruction of draftees, National Guardsmen and ROTC enrollees will require full utilization of every man, if the Army of two to four hundred thousand planned by General Palmer is appropriated for.

National Guard Organization

The National Guard, freed from the necessity of giving basic training to large numbers of its enlisted personnel each year, would be even more efficient than in the past.

Adjutant generals of the States have expressed the belief that they can maintain units of 80 per cent of enlisted strength and 100 per cent of officer strength, and still have as many divisions as before the war. This belief is based upon the expectation that America will be more defense-minded and the fact that the divisions will be smaller. Although units up to and including regiments were triangularized before the war, divisions remained of the "square" type and the National Guard was inducted with four infantry and three field artillery regiments in each division.

The hope of State officials is that their forces may be more balanced within each State. If a State can support one or more divisions, a division setup is planned. If it cannot support a division, the combat team organization is planned, and in such cases no divisional headquarters will be created.

By a system of age-in-grade promotions, judiciously administered, company grade officers will be kept young and alert; there will be more lieutenants, active National Guard, commanding platoons, and correspondingly fewer lieutenants, NGUS, commanding squads and carrying rifles.

Army's Training Plans

In its views on compulsory military training, the War Department states that such training is the only alternative to a large standing army which can be maintained only by compulsory military training. Guard units will be composed exclusively of men who have been thoroughly trained, and will constitute a thoroughly dependable front line.

ROTC units, the department feels, must be maintained at an increased number of colleges to produce Reserve officers and noncommissioned officers. Students completing the first two years of ROTC should be offered warrants as Reserve NCO's. Four-year graduates should be commissioned in the Reserves. More advanced military subjects will be adequately presented in ROTC, students entering with basic training completed.

Correspondence courses leading to commissions and noncommissioned warrants should be offered to ex-trainees who cannot go to college.

Combinations of military correspondence courses, courses at Army schools and tours of active duty with troop units must be provided to qualify Reserve officers and NCO's for promotion. Additional technical training must be provided for ex-trainees who have the desired aptitudes.

Woodrum-Wadsworth Statement

Following is the text of the statement of Representatives Wadsworth and Woodrum:

"In general, it may be said that a system of universal military training should provide that every young man will receive military or naval training—this on the sound and democratic principle that every man owes it to his country to undergo training which will enable him to defend it in a major emergency. Normally the training should commence at age 18, although it might take place at any time between the ages of 17 to 20, depending upon educational status.

"The training period should be for one year and every youngster, regardless of antecedents, should take it. They should be mobilized in special training units and it should be understood that during the period of training they shall not be liable for military service in the accepted meaning of the term. In

other words, they may not be employed in combat service or any other active service with the Army or Navy in the field or at sea, except in training vessels. While subject to military discipline, they shall be in the status of trainees, not the status of active soldiers or sailors. After completion of the training, they shall not be subject to active military service except in the event of a national emergency proclaimed by the Congress. Concurrently with such a proclamation, the Congress will determine the number of young men to be called to active duty and under what conditions. It is highly probable, almost certain, that in such a situation the Congress will, by appropriate enactment, set in motion the process of selection, closely paralleling our present war time processes. In time of peace, graduates of the year of training along advanced lines—also voluntary enrollment will be encouraged in the National Guard of the United States and the Naval Militia to the end that those important reserve components may be maintained and strengthened in their present constitutional status. To sum up, all peace time military service by graduate trainees should be on a voluntary basis. The ranks of the Army and Navy should be maintained only through a system of voluntary enlistment as heretofore. Only in the event of a national emergency shall the element of compulsion appear.

"The great military advantage gained under such a system will lie in the fact that whether as volunteers in time of peace or as selectees in time of war, every recruit for the Army or Navy will have had one year of training, an advantage we have never enjoyed in our history.

"It is obvious that to meet the demands of a major emergency we must train in time of peace a large number of reserve officers, Army and Navy. Without well trained officers any military effort, large or small, falls down lamentably. No one will deny this. How to get them? If we are to be faithful to our traditions we must open the door of opportunity to every ambitious youngster, no matter what his antecedents. He must be given a chance to prove his worth as to character and his qualifications, mental and physical. The commanding officers in the training camps must watch these youngsters as the training goes along and take note of their intelligence, their aptitudes and their potential qualities of leadership. And it may be stated at this point that an overwhelming majority, perhaps eighty or ninety per cent, of the officers in charge of the training will be reserve officers—trained citizen officers on active duty and especially competent to understand and evaluate the feelings and potentialities of the citizen soldier. If a youngster makes good in his training and shows himself possessed of those inherent qualities which a good officer must have, then the authorities in charge of the camp should certify to that effect and give to the young man, if he wants it, a certificate establishing his eligibility for officer training. If the young eligible goes on to college and desires to work for a reserve commission, then he should be admitted to the ROTC, which organization, of course, should be maintained and perfected as a vitally important mechanism for producing reserve officers for the military services. If the young candidate makes good he will, upon graduation from the ROTC course, be commissioned a reserve officer in an appropriate branch of the service. If a young trainee deemed eligible for officer training does not, for one reason or another, go on to college but is still ambitious for advancement, then, in our judgment, either the War Department or the Navy Department, as the case may be, should admit him to an appropriate officer candidate school, upon graduation from which he will get his commission. Thus every young man will have his chance. And finally, it should be a part of our fundamental policy to keep open the door of opportunity to the young reserve officer to earn his way to higher rank without limitation. Only thus can we inculcate in our citizens a constant, energetic interest in the security of the country."

Phones for Veterans

Added to the list of telephone installations which may be made if equipment is available is one for new business telephone service for an enterprise which is substantially owned and principally operated or managed by a veteran who applies for service within twelve months after being separated from the Armed Forces, the War Production Board announced this week.

A change in Schedule C of the order extends to the widow of a service man who has died since 1 Jan., 1940, while a member of the armed forces, the same preference as has heretofore been accorded to the wife of a man on active duty.

Tell Your Family and Friends: Write often, Use V-Mail

Promote Navy Lt. Comdrs.

The following lieutenant commanders of the staff corps of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve have been promoted to temporary rank of commander, with rank from 17 Oct. 1944.

The promotions, approved by the President on 9 December, cover all the staff corps except the Medical Corps, whose promotions will be announced later.

The officers promoted are:

REGULAR NAVY

Supply Corps

J. K. Aldrich
A. H. Barnett, jr.
H. H. Blackman
T. L. Britton
L. F. Burrage, 3rd
G. M. Callison
J. W. Christie
Richard Cobb
Fred Coleman
P. C. Conner
P. E. Cosgrove, jr.
A. E. Desrosier
Robt. C. Dieher
C. L. Elkins
B. F. Evans
P. W. Evans
F. M. Fahy
R. L. Gelger
J. W. Haggard
I. C. Hartzell
W. F. Harvey, jr.
G. C. Heffner
G. H. Henry
J. C. Hetler
S. S. Hoos
J. T. Hughes
B. H. Hunter
A. C. Jackson
K. L. Jeffery, jr.
A. B. Johnson

Chaplain Corps

C. D. Beatty
J. C. Canty
R. F. McManus

Dental Corps

E. A. Bolline
J. H. Cathcart
A. B. Costa
L. L. Dalley
W. J. Demer
G. W. Ferguson
W. H. Gibbons, jr.
B. J. Harris
Edward Heldt
Gilbert Klein
V. R. McAttee
G. E. Madden
A. C. Matt

Civil Engineer Corps

T. J. Doyle
L. N. Saunders, jr.

NAVAL RESERVE

Dental Corps

J. H. Allgood, jr.
I. D. Anderson
M. C. Andrea
A. A. Andanson
C. T. Aumend
G. R. Backus
H. H. Bassett
C. R. Bennetta
G. P. Bigelow
E. W. Binkley
G. S. Black
G. R. Boden
C. L. Bohn
A. R. Bollin
H. L. Brasher
I. E. Brenner
J. W. Brough
J. W. Broussard
P. E. Brunk
C. E. Butler
W. E. Campbell
J. T. Capo, jr.
T. R. Cathcart
C. K. Chapman
J. F. Conlon
W. R. Coats
J. J. Corrigan
M. Costello
R. P. Crow
S. D. Cunningham
W. J. Cunningham
R. C. Curry
L. H. Dahl
C. Davies
G. M. Davis
G. C. Decker
A. J. Dennstedt
F. D. Dobyns
R. J. Dooley
P. N. Doremus
N. J. Doyle
H. A. Drummond
A. H. Edelson
L. R. Edmonds
C. H. Ellis
W. T. Faulconer
S. P. Finer
A. J. Follenius
A. V. Fritts
M. C. Funky
J. D. Gossel
W. F. Graves
C. B. Greulich
R. H. Griffin
B. W. Gruffy

H. L. Oatley
H. E. O'Degard
E. J. O'Grady
J. M. Oswald
G. M. Overland
E. D. Patnaude
W. H. Peat
S. G. Pensak
O. L. Petkovich
S. C. Plopa
S. S. Pollack
E. K. Pool
R. J. Reynolds
L. J. Rhen
C. R. Richard
K. R. Ricks
L. H. Riney
J. T. Rix
W. G. Robertson
S. A. Robinson
R. F. Roensch
J. F. Ropulewski
E. G. Rosenberg
V. P. Rosheger
G. A. Schaffer
T. Severn
J. L. Sevigny
K. A. Shangraw
E. D. Singleton
R. S. Steinert

Supply Corps

G. S. Aldhizer, 2d
J. H. Alexander
T. W. Alexander, jr.
K. D. Algire
M. Augly
H. L. Annis
H. D. Armitage
L. C. Armstrong, jr.
D. D. Ashton
L. M. Backus, jr.
J. F. Bacon
H. E. Baggs
R. F. Banker
S. Barretta
J. H. Barry, 2nd
J. H. Batchelder
G. L. Bell
W. E. Bennett
A. L. Betancourt
R. L. Betterton
H. L. Biddle, jr.
P. H. Bitker
R. F. Bolln
R. C. Bondy, jr.
G. M. Boughton
D. S. Boyd
G. N. Brennen
R. G. Brooks
H. J. Brosnan
R. J. Bruneau
E. R. Bryant
W. J. Buchanan
F. A. Burkham
C. J. Byrne
M. J. Byrne
J. L. Calomaria
F. E. Campbell
E. E. Carlson
F. N. Childs
G. A. Clarke
L. L. Claypool
R. W. Conwell
C. E. Cowart
H. G. Cox
W. R. Davies
R. D. Davis
R. S. Davison
J. DeLacy
T. J. DeLasaux
A. G. DeVaughn
P. A. Dolter
J. K. Dow
A. P. Drasdo
G. E. Dryden
S. B. Earle, jr.
J. R. Edmonds
H. L. Edmondson
Ronald Elcher
T. A. Ellison
Wm. Elliott
C. W. Ellis
Walter Espy
W. D. Esser
G. A. Eubank, jr.
W. H. Farnham
Fred Ferguson
Louis Flarsheim
L. O. Flatt
A. I. Fogel
O. J. Fowler
A. X. Frey
C. J. Froehlich, jr.
J. P. Fuller
M. H. Gatchell
H. G. Gerrish
S. P. Glidersleeve
C. R. Green
J. J. Green
W. F. Green
C. C. Guertler
J. A. Habegger
K. G. Haines
S. G. Hall
D. M. Halley
S. E. Hambleton
H. B. Hansen
C. L. Harding, jr.
E. J. Harding, jr.
L. L. Harlan
V. J. Harris, jr.
H. E. Hartstack
E. A. Hawthorne
V. E. Herndon
R. H. Hewell

W. S. Seward
Alvord Sheen
Frank Shudoma
J. N. Shumate
J. W. Siegfried
C. W. Skinner
S. J. Small
A. C. Smith, jr.
H. W. Smith
R. O. Smith
R. R. Smith, jr.
J. J. Somerville
E. J. Spear
G. E. Stanford
R. S. Stauff
G. H. Stern
M. W. Stevens
F. D. Stone, jr.
E. R. Stoneback
G. L. Storm
J. P. Stump
D. G. Sullivan
H. E. Sullivan

Chaplain Corps

D. B. Aldrich
R. L. Alexander
S. E. Ayers
W. H. Babb
R. J. Birmingham
P. F. Bobb
R. W. Bracewell
B. B. Brown
E. H. S. Chandler
A. R. Chatten
R. W. Coe, jr.
T. J. Conroy
C. J. Covert
P. S. Croke
R. E. Delaney
G. F. Dillon
F. G. Doerschug
J. J. Dohman
W. M. Dunn
G. S. Eckard
G. V. Ehrlicher
T. J. Fallon
J. J. Feeley
H. M. Fitzgerald
J. J. Fitzgerald
N. H. Flowers
G. W. Friedrich
Graham Glimmer, jr.
J. H. Glunta
M. J. Hess, jr.
C. R. Kavanagh
W. F. Keeler
F. W. Kelly
J. W. Kelly
J. W. Kleckner
C. W. Kolek
W. F. Kuykendall

Civil Engineer Corps

A. F. Ahearn
M. H. Aubey
J. M. Babcock
H. Z. Baker
J. I. Benson
A. W. Blunt
F. D. Booth
N. F. Bravender
H. L. Brewton
H. K. Brickey
H. L. Brissenden
Charles Broadbent
E. J. Brook
C. V. Bryans
T. H. Butler
W. F. E. Cabaniss
C. A. Callanan
A. R. Carmichael
C. M. Christman
W. B. Dallas
P. D. Davis
C. G. Day
J. J. Dean
A. A. Dirlam
H. V. Disney
W. L. Dornay
Chester Dudley
W. R. Easley
C. B. Farrell
E. A. Flynn
R. C. Fye
F. W. Gadd
J. H. Gehring
J. L. Gillespie, jr.
Horace Grant
W. S. Gray
J. D. Griffiths
G. V. Gustafson
E. B. Hickey
H. E. Hochenedel
H. W. Howell, jr.
F. E. Hoyt, jr.
R. M. Hudson, jr.
D. W. Hunter
T. R. Jacobi
H. H. Jones
Wilfred Jupenlas
H. P. King

V-12 Program

(Continued from First Page)

To: The Chief of Naval Personnel (Officer Candidate Section).

Via: Commanding Officer.

Ref: (a) BuPers CL No. 374-44.

1. It is requested that I be considered for assignment to the Navy V-12 Program.

2. I have graduated from high school and have completed courses in elementary algebra and plane geometry.

Name of High School

Location

Date of Graduation

3. I have been granted academic credit for the successful completion of

semesters of work towards a degree at an accredited college or university.

Name of College

Location

Major Study

4. My choice of service and type of duty is (check one)

Deck Engineering Supply

5. My age this date is:

(years) (months)

I was born at

on

I am a citizen of the United States by reason of

(If naturalized, give date, place and court of registration)

6. I am not married and agree to remain unmarried until commissioned, unless separated from the program or released by the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

7. If I am selected for transfer to the Navy V-12 Program, I agree to change in rating to Apprentice Seaman. I understand that if at any time, prior to or subsequent to my assignment to the Navy V-12 Program, I fail to meet required officer standards educationally, physically, in conduct or aptitude, I will be returned to general duty.

Signature

Home Address

Japanese Military Aircraft

The Japanese Air Force hews to a standard higher than is generally supposed, several of its types being superior to similar United States types in performance, states the conclusions of an analysis of Japanese military aircraft compiled by Popular Science Monthly. On the other hand, it is pointed out that many U. S. types are superior to similar Jap types in performance.

The outstanding features of Japanese fighter aircraft, says the analysis, are their lightweight, high rate of climb, long range, and exceptional maneuverability.

Japanese medium bombers are reported to be light, fast, and capable of long range flights.

The Japanese have been unable to develop a satisfactory heavy bomber the report says, while their torpedo planes have a smaller safety factor than our planes and incorporate no armor or self-sealing tanks.

The "Emily" patrol bomber is one of their best in that category, the report states, adding that its maximum speed and range are in excess of those for the corresponding U. S. type.

In its conclusions, the Popular Science Monthly analysis states:

Indicative of the pace being maintained by the Japanese in research and production, these high-performance aircraft recently have been seen in combat:

FRANK 1—maximum speed of more than 400 miles an hour; range of about 1,700 miles; its 18-cylinder, double-row, air-cooled engine is fitted with a water-injection device to provide emergency speed; probably carries armor, bullet-resistant glass and leak-proof tanks.

JACK 11—new Japanese Navy interceptor; maximum speed of about 400 miles an hour; probably has no armor or self-sealing tanks; range of about 1,100 miles; engine believed to be 1,875 horsepower.

IRVING 11—Reconnaissance night fighter; maximum speed of about 330 miles an hour; incorporates armor behind pilot and leak-proof tanks. (See Section F).

JUDY 11—Dive bomber; maximum speed of about 330 miles an hour; range of 2,100 miles. Japanese aeronautical research is good, but it is reasonable to assume that it is somewhat inferior to that of the United States. Constantly bettered Japanese aircraft will be encountered as the United Nations approach the core of Japanese air resistance.

Japanese aircraft are, for the most part, of original design, though traces of German influence have been noted.

Japanese production techniques show great ingenuity. The workmanship generally is as nearly flawless as that found in aircraft of the United States, England and Germany.

The chief current weaknesses in Japanese aircraft are to be found in:

(a) Inferior muzzle velocity of both fixed and flexible guns.

(b) Insufficient attention to such detail as the leakproofing of fuel tanks and provision for adequately hardened steels in the armor protecting air crews.

(c) Insufficient attention to the perfection of gunners' sighting and compensating devices.

(d) Apparent lack of sufficient experience in designing VH (very heavy) high-altitude level bombers.

(e) Inferior control at high speeds, a fault that is rapidly being overcome.

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Curb French Black Market

Dispatches from Paris state that the reported widespread cigarette and gasoline black market has been brought under control. Imposition of prison sentences has been credited with the successful curbing of the abuse.

Cigarette, post exchange articles and gasoline lead the list of articles intended for battle-front use which have been stolen and diverted toward black market channels. Reports state that hundreds of American soldiers have been arrested in the cleanup, and that two enlisted men have been given life sentences. Many French civilians have been implicated in the thefts and the French government has ruled that all civilians charged with such offenses must stand trial before a military tribunal, the dispatches state.

The arrest and prospective trial of 200 American soldiers, including two officers, was reported in dispatches to the *Baltimore Sun*, by Mr. Mark S. Watson, military correspondent of the Sunpapers. Mr. Watson said that within this group are many who admit to stealing cigarettes consigned to the soldiers in carload lots and selling them to black market operators.

"The profits of these deals," Mr. Watson wrote, "amount to \$200,000 and one adds that this is believed to be only a small part of the story which ultimately will be learned when there is a better idea of how immense this traffic has been."

"It was the greed of the thieves which resulted in the theft of so many cigarettes that there was an actual shortage of them among the men at the front. At the same time soldiers stationed in Paris received none at all over a period of several days."

"Before that crisis was reached the inquiry had been directed by Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Baltimore veteran, who is the provost marshal of the European theatre of operations and who today (28 Dec.) celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday."

"The inquiry was made by the Army's Criminal Investigation Corps plus several hundred military policemen, and now has resulted in a well-timed series of police raids at sixteen different centers from Cherbourg to Paris. Around 400 soldiers have been examined, and half that number have been held for trial. The thefts do not seem to have been the work of any single master scalawag."

"Several groups of a half dozen soldiers and an occasional individual appear to have fallen into the same temptation to get easy money—the amount of that easy money being apparent to any observer since a package of tax-free cigarettes designed for sale to the soldiers at 5 cents could be sold to French civilians for 100 francs."

"Under our present grotesque overvaluation of francs, that amounts to \$2, which represents a fair profit on cigarettes listed at 5 cents—particularly when they cost the thief nothing at all."

"Courts-martial are likely to impose stiff sentences for pilfering of any sort, not only on moral grounds but because the thefts of army stores in critical storage dumps could have a disastrous effect on operations."

"One soldier who was a grand-scale offender in the theft of essential items was sentenced to ten years and another to eight. It is not surprising that in an army so large and so indiscriminately enlisted from all classes of people there should be a number of scalawags of high and low degree."

"The fact is that these cigarette thieves are not the worst offenders that General Reckord's agents will turn up among the American soldiers and the civilians. There long have been reports of the theft of our precious gasoline, whether from the dumps of the Army or from overland pipelines through which the gas is pumped from the seaboard to the front."

"There is an undoubted traffic in stolen arms, the detection of which is punished with great severity. But the lowest of all thefts seems to be of Christmas mails which have been widely rumored."

Western Sea Frontier

The Subordinate Command Service Force, Pacific Fleet, has been incorporated into the staff of the Commander, Western Sea Frontier. The change was announced by Secretary Forrestal in a directive to all ships and stations.

Adm. Small Dies

Rear Adm. Ernest G. Small, USN, died 26 Dec. at Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had been a patient since 5 Oct. He is survived by a wife and son.

Admiral Small, born in Waltham, Mass., 5 Nov. 1888, attended Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, Massachusetts, and Dartmouth College, before his appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1908. He was graduated, fifteenth in a class of 158, and commissioned Ensign in June, 1912, and was subsequently promoted through the grades to Rear Admiral, 28 July 1943, to rank from 1 Sept. 1942.

After graduation in 1912, Admiral Small served consecutively in the USS South Dakota, the USS New Orleans, and the USS Jarvis until November, 1916, when he joined the USS Duncan as engineer officer. He served in the Duncan, based on Queenstown, Ireland, during the World War, until June, 1918, when he returned to the United States where he assisted in fitting out the USS Gridley at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, California. He served in this destroyer from her commissioning, 27 Aug. 1918, until transferred to duty in the USS New Mexico.

Admiral Small was on the Staff of the Naval War College, from June, 1931, until May, 1934. He served as first lieutenant of the USS Oklahoma from June, 1934, until June, 1935, when he was transferred to duty as damage control officer on the staff of Vice Admiral W. D. Leahy, USN, Commander, Battleships, Battle Force, and Battleship Division 4. He was again on duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, in the Intelligence Division, from April, 1936, until June, 1938, when he returned to sea in command of Destroyer Division 3 (redesignated Destroyer Division 9 in February, 1940). He was Head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunners at the Naval Academy from July, 1940, until the spring of 1942, when he assumed command of the cruiser Salt Lake City. For his services in this command he was awarded the Navy Cross.

He also held the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit.

Adm. Nimitz Stresses Bases

The need for ample bases within immediate striking range of the Japanese homeland was stressed this week by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, commander in Chief United States Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.

The Admiral's views were given in an interview during a visit to Guam 24 Dec. and reported in press dispatches.

Speaking in the quarters of Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, Admiral Nimitz said that "until we have bases close to the Japanese homeland, the tough part of the war will still be ahead of us."

Admiral Nimitz, who had just recently raised the new five star flag by which Congress and the President had honored him, said:

"I don't wish to give the impression the Japanese Navy has been completely defeated. It has not, but it has not been able to stop our advance."

"We hope and expect that our advance will continue."

"As the war progresses, the supply problem grows and the need for shipping increases."

"This all combines to make it a very major effort—to defeat the Japs."

Admiral Nimitz declined to make a prediction regarding the immediate future. Japan's means of defending itself, he said, have not been reduced. "We may expect," he continued, "the bitterest kind of opposition from the air as we advance to the homeland and come within range of shore-based aircraft."

Accompanying Admiral Nimitz on his visit to Guam were Rear Adm. Forrest Sherman, USN, Deputy Chief of Staff, and Vice Adm. John Hoover, USN, forward area commander.

U. S. Submarine Lost

The Navy Department announced 28 Dec. the loss of the 1,450-ton submarine *Seawolf*. It was the thirty-fourth American submarine lost in the war.

Lt. Comdr. Albert M. Bontier was skipper of the *Seawolf*, which had a complement of 62 officers and enlisted men.

Future of Pacific Islands

Referring to the islands of the Pacific visited by members of a sub-committee of the House Naval Committee between 6 and 23 Dec., Representative Ploeser, Mo., declared this week that the future of these islands should be determined now. Representative Ploeser, a member of the Naval sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, accompanied the group from the House Naval Committee on its 17-day 25,000 mile inspection trip.

In his statement he said:

"I am of the opinion, based upon these conversations and what I was able to observe, that the American people have a misconception of the probable length of the Pacific War. This misconception is probably due in greater part to the optimistic tone of governmental propaganda agencies."

"Unless one has visited the Pacific War Zone, it is almost impossible to imagine the length and extent of distances and logistics required in prosecuting the war. The successes we have had are a tremendous compliment to the Commanders and Personnel in that area."

"While carrying the burden of the Pacific fight, American forces have taken numerous strategic islands—some were American possessions before Japanese conquests; others were Japanese; and others belonged to our Allies."

"The future of these islands should be determined now."

"The continued lack of a United States political policy in the Pacific leaves our final objective undefined. An immediate pronouncement of United States intentions in the Pacific is necessary."

"It would greatly bolster the morale by defining practical objectives for our fighting forces."

"It would remove doubt from the minds of our Allies, as well as eliminate harmful political trading detrimental to our peaceful future in the Pacific area."

"It would enable studies and prospective plans for Post-War Navy needs to be pursued with greater clarity and accuracy. A strong Navy is most essential to our permanent peace."

"Proudest, Bitterest" Doughboy

Decrying the attitude and correspondence of home folk who imply that American soldiers in Italy are having a comparatively easy time, Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Conn., declared, in a Rome broadcast to the United States on 27 Dec., that the American infantryman with the Fifth Army is "the proudest and bitterest man in the army."

Explaining her assertion, Representative Luce said his bitterness is due to the thought "that any American, particularly any American at home who belongs to him, should think that he is or has been on an inactive front and in a countryside that only an idiot could call sunny Italy."

His pride, she declared, is due to the fact that "he knows the infantry has borne the hardest brunt of the battle in these endless mountains—because he knows of platoons, hundreds of them—that ever since the days of Anzio and Salerno have gone again and again into battle 120 strong and perhaps come out 10—got replacements and repeated that bloody arithmetic as far as Bologna."

Continuing, Mrs. Luce said she had learned that the doughboy in Italy has "faith in himself, faith in his commander in the field, faith in his Commander in Chief at home, and, above all, faith in his God."

Africa Surplus Survey Ordered

To survey Army and Navy facilities and installations in North Africa, and the disposition being made of material and equipment in that area, Senator Mead, chairman of the Special Senate Committee Investigating the War Program, has appointed Senators Tunnell, Del., and Burton, Ohio, to make the necessary trip and inspection. Accompanying them is Mr. George Meader, Assistant Committee Counsel.

Explaining the objectives of the survey, Senator Mead has issued the following statement:

"During the Christmas recess of Congress, I have directed a Sub-committee to make a first hand survey of Army and Navy facilities, including storage depots, air bases, communication facilities and other installations in the North African theatre of operations."

"The Committee has been making an extensive study of surplus problems in the United States, tracing the story of supply from the sources of raw materials, to the manufacturing plants, thence to depots and finally to points of embarkation. We have

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studied this phase of the war effort in great detail in order to insure that the American people get the most out of their war production.

"The Subcommittee will travel to Africa to investigate the disposition being made of material and equipment. Problems in connection with procurement, salvaging, reclamation, repairing, and disposal of supplies will be explored to determine whether this behind-the-front area is making its fullest contribution to the battle lines. Questions involving airbase rights will also be studied."

Service Vote Tabulated

Latest estimated from election officials place the service vote in the presidential election at approximately 2,800,000. This is far below the 3,392,000 estimated by State officers before the election. However, it is far greater in percentage of service strength than recorded in the 1942 Congressional elections.

The following is the service vote as recorded or estimated by officials in 24 states out of the 48:

Alabama	5,000
Colorado	28,348
Connecticut	39,419
Florida	27,492
Illinois	200,000
Iowa	47,362
Kansas	30,597
Kentucky	31,672
Maryland	34,548
Minnesota	62,517
Missouri	79,277
Montana	9,340
Nebraska	23,454
New Hampshire	12,212
New Jersey	160,329
New Mexico	7,032
North Carolina	49,541
Ohio	164,472
Oregon	33,377
Pennsylvania	255,226
Rhode Island	23,100
Tennessee	27,933
Virginia	38,475
Wyoming	7,885
(Incomplete)	

Peacetime Disability Benefits

Statutory payments to veterans who have lost a leg, an arm or an eye during peacetime will be increased from \$18.75 a month to \$26.25 a month after 1 Jan. 1945, under provisions authorized by Congress in an act passed 6 Dec. 1944, instructions on which were issued by the Veterans' Administration this week.

The increased payments provided in the act will amount to \$152,600 a year and will be paid to 1,700 veterans who lost a limb or an eye during peace and are in addition to the pension paid for the percentage of disability.

Those already on the pension rolls of the Veterans' Administration will receive the increases automatically and will not have to make application for them. The first increases are expected to be reflected in the January checks that are issued on 1 Feb. 1945.

Modification of Travel Orders

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-45708) that the existence of an administrative practice not made mandatory by competent regulations to authorize per diem instead of mileage for certain classes of travel and temporary duty at the time a naval officer's travel orders, authorizing mileage, were issued would not be sufficient to divest the officer of his right to mileage for the travel performed, although the orders may have been issued in disregard or ignorance of such administrative practice.

Accordingly, such administrative practice is not a legal basis for retroactive modification of the orders to change the officer's right to mileage and to make the government liable for additional payments.

The circumstances in which an attempted retroactive modification or correction of a travel order may be recognized as authorizing an additional payment for prior travel are so exceptional that claims based on them should be submitted to the General Accounting Office for settlement and should not be paid administratively.

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